



Daily Report

China

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Monday
12 June 1989

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HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

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General

Some Foreign Visa Services To Resume in Beijing

HK1206085289 Hong Kong AFP in English
0845 GMT 12 Jun 89

[By Robert MacPherson]

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP)—The Japanese Embassy stopped accepting visa applications Monday from Chinese nationals, but other foreign missions said they planned to resume visa services later this week.

The Japanese move, which also affects other foreigners wanting to travel to Japan, will remain in effect until further notice, an embassy spokesman said. Lack of manpower was cited as the reason.

Japan's embassy was the latest to decide not to accept fresh visa applications at a time when hundreds of anxious Chinese want to leave the country as a crackdown against "counter-revolutionaries" moves into high gear.

West Germany reopened its visa section Monday after remaining closed last week. One diplomat said there was a large crowd outside wanting to submit their applications.

The U.S. and Canadian Embassies said they had tentative plans to resume visa services Wednesday, while a spokesman for the British Embassy said last week's decision to turn away new applicants would be reviewed this week.

Britain stopped accepting new visa requests last week after it sent all but one of its visa staff to Hong Kong for safety after martial law troops entered Beijing to violently crush a student pro-democracy movement.

"We are only processing those applications that were already in the pipeline," an embassy spokesman said.

The U.S. Embassy has yet to decide whether it will offer its complete range of visa services if Wednesday's planned reopening actually goes ahead, a spokesman there said.

The French Embassy said it has remained open throughout the current crisis, with no marked change in the number of people putting in requests.

"For us, there has been absolutely no change," a visa officer there said.

The United States remains the most popular destination for Chinese seeking to go abroad, and despite the shutdown of its visa section about two dozen people still turned up at its doors Monday.

A street-corner surveillance camera, one of several permanently installed by the Chinese authorities in Beijing's four diplomatic quarters, has been seen pointing at the entrance

of the U.S. Visa Office, which is separate but close to the main embassy building where leading Chinese dissident Fang Lizhi and his wife took refuge last week.

Even without the closures, getting out of China is a bureaucratic nightmare. Chinese first must convince police they have a valid reason to go abroad before they can be issued a passport, a process that can take many months. Then they face tough questioning from the embassy involved, as many countries are reluctant to give visas to Chinese fearing they might overstay.

Then the Chinese applicant has to return to the police to request an exit visa valid only for the country of destination. Like the initial bid for a passport, this step is said by many Chinese to require payment of petty bribes or favors to the authorities.

DPRK Commentary Condemns U.S. 'Interference'

OW1106125089 Beijing XINHUA in English
1231 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Pyongyang, June 11 XINHUA—A commentary in a Pyongyang-based official newspaper today accused the United States of its intention to impose "sanctions" against Beijing, describing it as an "interference in China's internal affairs."

The Bush administration said recently that what happened in Beijing in the past few weeks was a "violation of human rights."

RODONG SINMUN, organ of the ruling Workers' Party of Korea, said in its commentary that this is an "undisguised" interference in the internal affairs of China and an attempt to impose its intention on others.

No matter what may happen in China, it is not the business of the United States, the commentary said, adding "It is none other than the United States where the human rights are totally trampled underfoot."

The United States is not entitled to meddle in other's affairs and it must stop doing so at once, the article said.

PRC UN Envoy Urges Israel To End Occupation

OW0906183589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1752 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] United Nations, June 9 (XINHUA)—China today urged Israel to completely stop its occupation of the Palestinian territories and said this is the only way to ease tension in the occupied territories.

"The way to relax tension in the occupied territory and protect the Palestinian civilians' lives is the Israeli withdrawal from the Palestinian and other Arab territories" it has occupied since 1967, Chinese Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations Yu Mengjia told the Security Council.

It also lies in "the exercise by the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination," the Chinese ambassador said at the council, which has entered its fourth day of debates on the situation in the occupied Palestinian territories.

The debates were held at the request of the Group of Arab States after Israeli military violence against Palestinian demonstrators was escalated again in the Israeli occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip last week.

The Chinese ambassador, who joined more than 30 speakers since the council began the debates Tuesday, said that the situation in the occupied territories has continued to deteriorate over the past year. "The international community must not allow this grave situation to go on," he said.

Urging the full implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions concerning Palestine, he called on the world organization to take "necessary measures" to protect the local Palestinian civilians and to make further efforts to solve the question of Palestine.

He stressed the importance to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East, which, he said, is "an appropriate way" to bring about a comprehensive and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question.

United States & Canada

Voice of America Reporting Refuted in China

Commentator Accuses VOA of Fabrication
*OW1206063489 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1520 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Report: "Full Text of BEIJING RIBAO Commentator's Article Entitled 'Ignominious Behavior of the Voice Of America'" —XINHUA Headline, 12 June 1989]

[Text] Since mid-April, VOA [Voice of America] has shown an unusual interest in the turmoil and counter-revolutionary rebellion in the Chinese capital of Beijing. It has continuously broadcast reports for more than 10 hours daily on three programs. Regrettably, however, it takes only a little time for people to find out that VOA's reports can, in fact, not withstand scrutiny. Leaving aside its provocative, demagogic, offensive, malicious language for the moment, VOA's ability to fabricate lies and spread rumors to confuse people's minds alone has really reached the peak of perfection and to an alarming degree. Such performance is a very ignominious one for a government-sponsored broadcasting organization which has always flaunted the banner of "objective and fair reporting" and "scrupulous observance of journalistic ethics."

On 18 and 19 April, at the onset of the student unrest in Beijing, a very few people instigated a succession of incidents of students storming Xinhuaamen, where the

party Central Committee and the State Council are located. In the small hours of 20 April, after the majority of students left the scene, public security police forcibly took the remaining few students who refused to leave to a vehicle and took them back to Beijing University, without detaining anyone. However, on that day the rumored: "On Thursday morning, public security personnel arrested about 200 to 300 students who staged a sit-in at the main gate of Zhongnanhai." Later, VOA again rumored that "300 people were detained." Echoing VOA, some people in China fabricated rumors about the so-called "20 April massacre," thus facilitating the escalation of student unrest.

On 12 May, VOA reported: "During his visit to China, Soviet leader Gorbachev expressed an interest in addressing the students of Beijing University. But he was turned down by the Chinese Government." This is sheer fabrication. The Chinese Foreign Ministry confirmed that no such arrangements were made in the itinerary of Gorbachev's visit to China, which had been jointly decided on by the Chinese and Soviet sides after consultations.

On 20 May, the State Council declared the enforcement of martial law in certain districts of Beijing, but the martial law enforcement troops remained on Beijing's outskirts. However, the VOA broadcast on that day lied in saying that "Chinese troops in armored vehicles have sealed off Tiananmen Square." This is really an inferior tactic of fabricating lies.

Meanwhile, VOA was especially interested in "reporting" on the actions of Chinese leaders, military leaders in particular. On 23 May, it cited Liu Binyan as saying that "so far over 100 generals have jointly signed a letter opposing the erroneous decision (referring to martial law), and many provinces and a number of armies and divisions have clearly indicated that they do not recognize the Li Peng regime, and have even called it a puppet regime." This report is a flagrant fabrication of facts and an attempt to sow seeds of discord. In fact, all provinces and municipalities, as well as Military Regions, have successively cabled messages to the party Central Committee and the State Council, pledging resolute support for the central authorities' policy decision.

On the same day, VOA carried another report which, also citing Liu Binyan, said that "the number of demonstrators on Tiananmen Square, I believe, has long exceeded 10 million." This is a colossal joke. Beijing has a total population of 10 million, including some 3 million peasants. Even the urban population includes several million old people and children. How was it possible for all of them to participate in the demonstrations on Tiananmen Square? This report was broadcast, if not out of ignorance, with an ulterior motive.

On 3 June, turmoil in Beijing escalated to an appalling counterrevolutionary rebellion. VOA, which could hardly cover up its excitement, aired a host of reports.

After China's martial law enforcement troops put down the rebellion with one stroke, VOA again indulged in rumormongering. In a report on 5 June, it said: "The Chinese troops' bloody massacre caused deaths in the thousands. It is believed that at least 1,400 people died before dawn on Sunday when Tiananmen Square was the site of a bloodbath during the People's Liberation Army's massacre." Is this true? The lies are laid bare by the statements of many people who witnessed the evacuation at the square on that night, as well as the video tapes that have already been shown. As far as the students who were sitting in the square are concerned, not only does the question of "bloodbath" simply not exist, but also none of them died. As for the number of soldiers and masses who died when the troops moved into the city proper, Comrade Yuan Mu, spokesman for the State Council, has already given an accurate account at the press conference. VOA has an ulterior motive in making such exaggeration.

With the counterrevolutionary rebellion having been essentially put down, soldiers and civilians, especially soldiers, have united as one and worked together in achieving good results in restoring the normal order in the capital over the past few days. Hence, in frustration, VOA has exerted its utmost to fabricate lies about the army. On 6 June, it rumored that a "power struggle is taking place between troops loyal to different factions" and that "civil war may break out in Beijing." On 7 June, it again rumored that "shots are being exchanged between the troops deployed in the western district of Beijing and other troops not authorized to suppress demonstrators." On 8 June, it lied again that "the day before yesterday the Chinese troops seized a favorable position in city of Beijing, waiting for an exchange of shots with the rival troops." Such strange tales from overseas may temporarily deceive people who are blind to reality, or supply demagogic materials for those people at home and abroad who crave nothing short of nationwide chaos. However, all residents in Beijing can stand up and testify, according to their personal experience, that this is sheer nonsense. The meeting of Deng Xiaoping and other central leading comrades with cadres of the martial law troops at and above the army level on 9 June has convincingly demonstrated that our party's Central Committee is united as one and our troops are united as one.

At present, VOA has again set the rumormongering machine in motion and tried to create a feeling of terror among students. On 9 June, VOA reported that "shortly after a curfew was imposed on all colleges and universities on Thursday evening, public security personnel moved into Beijing University." Another report said that "the police entered Beijing University at night and took away 12 students." As a matter of fact, the martial law troops have so far not announced imposition of curfew on any place. The so-called students who were taken away from Beijing University were actually idlers from other localities and thieves who had sneaked into the university and committed crimes. Based on information provided by the students, the university guards turned these villains over to the public security department.

VOA has just spread too many lies, performed such a good show, and exerted its utmost to add fuel to the flames of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. Now that order in Beijing is being gradually restored to normal and the peoples are not as emotional, VOA should take a break. However, for VOA which lives on the lies it fabricates, it cannot survive even for a single day without rumormongering. Let us wait and see what kind of lies are coming out from it next.

Witness Counters VOA Reporting
*HK1006034889 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong
Service in Chinese 1536 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Letter by a young Beijing college teacher: "Voice of America Is Acting Shamelessly by Telling Lies"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] I am a college teacher. A few days ago I was very angry when I heard the report broadcast over the "Voice of America." The "Voice of America," disregarding professional principles, fabricated various lies to hoodwink the masses who were unaware of the truth, especially lies such as "the troops gunned down over 3,000 people in the square, and the tanks knocked down and ran over and over again many people." On the evening of 3 June, I, as a witness, stayed at the square all night long. In the process of clearing up the square, the People's Liberation Soldiers never opened fire on the crowds. At about 0400 on the early morning of 4 June, several people including Hou Dejian met with responsible comrades of the troops, and the latter agreed that the demonstrators left the square. When Hou Dejian and others returned, the students at the square decided by vote over whether they would withdraw: Those in favor of withdrawal were to shout "withdraw," while those against it "persist;" the opinion of those who shouted louder would be followed. As a result, those favored withdrawal prevailed. Then the students withdrew slowly and orderly in the direction of southeast, flaunting their banners.

As a teacher, I did not wish that some people would succeed in making use of innocent students, especially their childishness and enthusiasm to achieve their goals. I did not wish the situation to deteriorate. I only wished that the people concerned would keep calm and exercise reason so that the problems would be properly settled. The irresponsible lies spread by the "Voice of America" would only serve to create more bitter confrontation and hostility. I really do not know what they were up to. I believe every person who wishes to have a stable society and is concerned about the future of the motherland will not tolerate those lies and facts will expose them.

[signed] A young Beijing college teacher

[dated] 6 June 1989

VOA Student Arrest Report Denied

*OW1106113189 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] The Voice of America yesterday broadcast a report that public security personnel in Beijing went to Beijing University [date not given] and arrested a number of students. Our reporter visited Beijing University today. Comrades of a police station on the campus told us:

[Video shows reporter interviewing two unidentified middle-aged men not in police uniform]

[First male] What the Voice of America reported does not tally with the actual situation. On that day, a student reported that burglars had stolen their belongings. We sent people to see what had happened. Some of the students on the campus told us that these people were not students of their school.

[Reporter] Can you tell me who were these people?

[First male] After we brought them here, we found that some of them had daggers, fruit knives; some of them even carried bullets. After a little interrogation, we felt that this is not an ordinary case, not just a case of theft. So we reported it to the sub-bureau and let it handle it. [Video cuts to show two bullets, a dozen or so badges bearing the names of various universities, a wallet, about 10 cassette tapes, a book, a copy of NEWSWEEK with a picture of Walesa on its cover, and a pile of clothes]

[Reporter] How did they come and stay at the dormitory?

[First male] It is better for Comrade [name indistinct] to answer this question.

[Second male] We found out later that they had come together with students on 4 June after withdrawing from Tiananmen Square. Four hundred people came together [with the students]. That was what happened.

[Reporter] What are you going to do with the 400 people?

[Second male] The school has decided to clear them out. Our police station will help in clearing them out.

[Reporter] Thank you. [Interview ends]

Our reporter went to a certain detention house in Beijing to see the 12 persons who were detained there for interrogation. It was found during interrogation that some of them were self-employed, peasants awaiting employment, or jobless people. Some of them claimed to be college students. Some of the 12 took part in smashing and burning military vehicles. [Video pans to show a row of seven young men and five young women sitting on the

curb of what looks like a courtyard. Video then shows three uniformed policemen interrogating a young man, cutting to show a uniformed policeman talking to the reporter]

[Policeman] Some of them are middle school students. Some of them are only 15 years old. Forced by the instigators to riot, they also took part in burning and smashing cars. Some of them are ex-convicts who are not reformed. They also committed illegal activities.

[Video cuts to show reporter talking to a young man, who hangs his head and holds his hands in front]

[Reporter] What is your name?

[Young man] Kang Yaoqing.

[Reporter] Where are you from?

[Young man] Shanxi.

[Reporter] What do you do there?

[Young man] In the countryside. [as heard]

[Reporter] Are you a student of Beijing University?

[Young man] No.

[Reporter] How did you get to Beijing University?

[Young man] I went there together with the students on 4 June.

[Reporter] From where?

[Young man] From the square.

[Reporter] Where did you stay at Beijing University?

[Young man] In Building 34.

[Reporter] Is that a dormitory building?

[Young man] Yes. [Video ends]

AFP Cites Diplomats on U.S.-Chinese Tensions

*HK1206103489 Hong Kong AFP in English
1025 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[By Denis Hiault]

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP)—In calling for the arrest of dissident Fang Lizhi, now in hiding in the U.S. Embassy here, the Chinese Government has delivered a message that it is determined to crush "counter-revolutionary" elements even at the cost of international isolation.

The decision, announced Sunday, to prosecute China's best-known dissident, astrophysicist and human rights champion, and his wife Li Shuxian, effectively slammed the door on any possibility of a compromise with the United States, diplomatic sources said Monday.

The prospect that China's number one "counter-revolutionary," who has been holed up in the embassy since June 5, will be allowed to leave the country for asylum in the United States has become unthinkable, diplomats said.

Even more unlikely, they said however, is that the Americans would hand the couple over to the Chinese authorities.

The matter promises to undermine in the short term, if not for months to come, a Sino-U.S. relationship that has been carefully nurtured since the historic visit of president Richard Nixon to Beijing in February 1972.

"The same men are foundering in the same folly," a Western diplomat said, comparing China's present scorn for world opinion with its closure to the outside in the early 1960's.

The leaders of that time are still in power, now octogenarians almost to a man, and responsible for the massacre of civilians and students by the military here on June 4.

This oldest of the old guard, gathered around senior leader Deng Xiaoping, did not hesitate to order the People's Liberation Army to open fire on the crowd and kill as many as 3,000 people, according to concurring sources.

"Economic and political consequences aren't important. China has set its priorities," a diplomat commented.

Since the crackdown, the government has done nothing to dissuade thousands of foreigners, including businessmen and investors, from fleeing the country in the last several days, fearing civil war.

China will apparently try to cultivate international support elsewhere, beginning with the Soviet Union, with whom it normalized relations just last month after a 30-year cold war.

"But all indications are that (Soviet leader Mikhail) Gorbachev will drag his feet over Chinese advances," one diplomat said, adding: "Some friends are better left in the shadows."

The Soviet Union, with its glasnost (openness) and perestroika (restructuring), will have a hard time justifying a special relationship with the Beijing leadership at a time when the rest of the international community, including the United States, the European Economic Community and Japan, is roundly condemning it for the military crackdown.

By slamming the door in the face of the United States, the old men in power are also sending a message to millions of Chinese protestors whom they accuse of having plunged the country into chaos.

The people "are being made to see that they cannot expect help from the outside, that they shouldn't entertain false hopes," a high-ranking diplomat said.

In the short term at least, free rein will be given to repression, with no attempt to hide it. More than one thousand arrests had been made by Monday, according to concurring sources.

Among the people already rounded up are workers, "bandits" accused of having attacked soldiers and public property, and "troublemakers" who supposedly spread "false rumors."

But the principal targets are student leaders, whose 50-day movement for more democracy had inspired millions of Chinese to take to the streets of Beijing and other major Chinese cities.

XINHUA Coverage of Bush News Coverage

Mudslinging 'Disgusting'

OW0906151389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1407 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Washington, June 8 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush today voiced his disapproval of a Republican portrait of new House Speaker Tom Foley as liberal and homosexual, saying the insult on the Democratic leader was "disgusting."

Speaking at a televised press conference this evening, Bush said the remarks about Foley, contained in a memo prepared by the Republican National Committee (RNC), "is against everything that I have tried to stand for in political life."

The document, headlined "Tom Foley Out of the Liberal Closet," compared the new speaker's voting record to that of Representative Barney Frank in making the case that Foley is not a moderate but a traditional Democratic liberal.

The headline and use of Frank, who is gay, for comparison purposes were widely interpreted on Capitol Hill as an unsubtle insinuation about Foley's personal life.

Although RNC Communications Director Mark Goodin resigned yesterday for writing the memo, Democrats blamed the attack on RNC Chairman Lee Atwater, who was one of primary architects of Bush's 1988 election triumph, and called for his resignation.

Bush, however, said today that Atwater was unaware of the memo beforehand and "moved promptly to remove the person that did know about it".

Asked about the ethical mud-slinging in the House which has led to the resignation of two Democratic members, Bush said "the ugliness of this climate is bad. ... And I'd like to think that I could help" to put an end to the situation.

But citing the Senate's rejection of John Tower as defense secretary over ethical improprieties, Bush said he did not believe the poignant atmosphere in the House was caused by the Republican Party alone and called for avoidance of "this kind of ugliness on either side" of the Congress.

In the last two weeks, two House Democrats resigned over ethical charges. House Speaker Jim Wright was charged of accepting improper gifts from "person with direct interest in legislation" and circumventing House limit on speech fee, while Tony Coelho, the House majority whip, was under investigation for disputable purchase of 100,000 dollar "junk bonds."

U.S. press has pointed out that the campaign by the Republicans to undermine the 35-year Democratic control in the house with ethics issues, has contributed to the downfall of the two leading Democrats.

Bush Comments on Iran

OW0906164689 Beijing XINHUA in English
1411 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Washington, June 8 (XINHUA)—U.S. President George Bush says Iran has to give up "terror" before improving its relations with the United States.

Asked this evening at a White House press conference whether it is possible to restore the U.S.-Iran relations after the death of Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, Bush said, "I stated the other day what it would take to have improved relationships, and that would be a renunciation of terror."

"Secondly, they must facilitate the release of American hostages," he said.

The President said he did not mind what the Iranians call Americans, "but performance is what we are looking for."

"I don't see so far any sign of change," he added.

Khomeyni, 86, died Saturday of a heart attack 11 days after undergoing a surgery to stop internal bleeding. Iranian President Ali Khamene'i, 49, was named Sunday his successor.

Iranian Parliament Speaker Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, believed to be one of Iran's two most powerful men after the death of Khomeyni, made a proposal today that Iran would work for the release of Americans held hostage in Lebanon if the U.S. took action to free Iranian captives in that country.

Bush answered "Iran asked for information regarding their hostages; never accused us of holding people hostage or in any way condoning that. ... We have supplied them information."

Iranian officials had earlier said the United States would have to assist Iran in winning the release of four Iranian diplomats kidnapped in Lebanon in 1982.

According to U.S. sources, nine Americans have been taken hostages in Lebanon by pro-Iran organizations.

RENMIN RIBAO on U.S. Environmental Plan

HK1206110789 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
6 Jun 89 p 3

[Dispatch from Washington by staff Reporter Zhang Liang (1728 0081): "The White House Makes a Turn-about"]

[Text] U.S. Environmental Protection Agency administrator (Lilley) [lai li 6351 0448] recently announced that the United States has agreed with the calling of an international conference especially to discuss the global greenhouse effect problem. Before this, the White House had expressed opposition on the grounds that up to now the time had "not been ripe." It should be said that the White House has made a welcome turnaround on this major issue concerning mankind's survival.

As early as March this year, over 20 countries in the world advocated the calling of such an international conference to conclude an international treaty on this problem. Recently, under U.N. auspices, representatives from 30 countries gathered in Geneva to initially study the extent of the threat from the global greenhouse effect to the world's environment. Earlier, the United States had always refused to respond to the proposal to call an international conference. The reason was that until now it was unclear what economic costs of the treaties signed at the conference would be. Up to last week, the White House was still instructing its representative at the Geneva conference that before clarification of the scientific, economic, and other effects produced by the global greenhouse effect and the expenses needed to rectify this problem, the United States must adopt a prudent attitude toward convening an international conference. But other leading western countries unanimously approved calling an international conference and this put the United States in a very isolated position.

The U.S. approach has met with strong criticism from many countries and especially from environmental protection organizations and many congressmen in the United States. President Bush was accused of running counter to the promises he had made during the presidential campaign. Bush pledged that the United States would play a leading role in solving this problem. What further embarrassed the White House was that the director of the Space Research Institute under the National Aeronautics and Space Administration had altered his

testimony. According to Hansen's original draft he considered that the global greenhouse effect caused by pollution from human activities would lead to a drastic rise in global temperature, drought, violent winds, and other natural disasters. The altered testimony did not affirm nor showed a certain degree of doubt about the above conclusions. The White House later admitted that the Office of Management and Budget had altered Dr. Hansen's testimony. This interlude added fuel to the fire and further aroused people's dissatisfaction and condemnation.

It is not difficult to see that it is exactly because of the great pressure from public opinion at home and abroad that the White House has been compelled to make a turnaround. In addition, President Bush will chair a "global symposium" in October this year to discuss the global greenhouse effect. This is in preparation for calling an international conference.

The rise of global temperatures is a great threat to the survival of mankind and the chief cause is the greenhouse effect. According to universal scientific predictions, by the middle of the next century the average global temperature will rise by 4 to 9 degrees Fahrenheit and this rise in temperature will quicken the decline in the earth's organic matter. Therefore, the governments of many countries and the environmental protection organizations and relevant scientists of various countries have made a strong appeal for an international conference to sign a treaty providing a joint decision on this serious problem.

The White House has made a welcome turnaround, but U.S. environmental protection organizations are still critical of the Bush administration for its pace being too slow. They have also appealed to the administration to support the resolution put forward by Congress and to unilaterally reduce the use of fossil fuel. According to an estimate, one-quarter of the exhaust fumes responsible for the world's greenhouse effect originate in the United States because annual U.S. fuel consumption represents one-quarter of that of the world. Therefore, the United States has an unshirkable responsibility to solve such a serious problem which threatens mankind's survival and should logically play a positive role.

Soviet Union

Tian Jiyun Meets With Soviet Ambassador
OW1206062189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0550 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice Premier Tian Jiyun met O. A. Troyanovskiy, Soviet ambassador to China, here today.

They had a friendly talk and exchanged views on the coming Fourth Regular Meeting of the Sino-Soviet Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific Cooperation and other issues of common concern.

Li Peng Sends Congratulatory Message to Ryzhkov
OW1006084589 Beijing XINHUA in English
0744 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—Chinese Premier Li Peng Friday sent a message of congratulations to Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov on his re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union.

The full text of the message reads as follows:

[Dated] June 9, 1989 Beijing

[To] Moscow Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union Comrade Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov:

On the occasion of your re-election as chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, I extend to you my hearty congratulations and wish you to make continued achievements in the important post.

May the Soviet Union be prosperous and the Soviet people be happy.

May the Sino-Soviet relations gain constant development and consolidation.

[Signed] Li Peng Premier of the State Council, the People's Republic of China

PRC, USSR Science Academies Sign Agreement
OW1106061389 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] Our correspondent reports from Moscow that an agreement on scientific cooperation and a plan for scientific cooperation for 1989-1990 between the PRC Academy of Social Sciences and the USSR Academy of Sciences were signed on 7 June in Moscow.

Hu Sheng, president of the PRC Academy of Social Sciences, and Kudryavtsev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, signed the document. The sides view the signed agreement and plan for scientific cooperation as an important contribution to further development of scientific cooperation between China and the Soviet Union. The sides declared that the scientific bodies and scientists of both sides are ready to further strengthen the cooperation, which will be favorable to both countries.

USSR Becomes Major Trade Partner of PRC
OW1006063789 Beijing in Russian to the USSR
1900 GMT 28 May 89

[Text] With the improvement of relations between the PRC and the USSR, economic and trade contacts between the two countries have made intensive development. From 1986 to 1988, Sino-Soviet trade has taken fifth place among overall Chinese foreign trade. In 1988,

the total sum of PRC-USSR trade contracts amounted to 4,100 million Swiss francs. Thus, the Soviet Union became one of the PRC's major trade partners.

Last March, a PRC-USSR protocol was signed in Moscow. It envisaged a further increase in trade between the two countries, as compared with last year. From the point of view of the structure of trade between the two countries, traditional commodities continue to be the major part. Raw materials and primary products represent 50 percent of the two countries' exports, while the remaining 50 percent is the exchange of products of the light, textile, and machine building industries. Such a trade structure is equitable, mutually beneficial, and complementary for both sides.

Issue No 20 of LIAOWANG carried an article devoted to economic and trade relations between the PRC and the USSR in recent years. These relations are characterized by the following:

First, intergovernmental agreements have created a legal foundation for the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries. In December 1984, during the visit to China by Arkhipov, then USSR first deputy prime minister, both sides signed an intergovernmental agreement on technical and economic cooperation between the PRC and the USSR, an agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, and an agreement on establishing a Sino-Soviet commission for economic, trade, scientific, and technical cooperation. In July 1985, during the visit to the USSR by Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, both countries signed a long-term intergovernmental trade agreement for 1986-1990, and an agreement on technical and economic cooperation which envisaged the construction and reconstruction of industrial projects in the PRC. The signing of the above agreements created a legal foundation for further development of trade and economic relations between the two countries and allowed for the systematical and steady expansion of Sino-Soviet trade. Thanks to efforts made by both sides, these agreements are being successfully implemented.

Parallel to the steady growth in trade between the two countries, treaties were concluded on a series of 24 projects, within the framework of the technical and economic cooperation that was envisaged by the agreement on the construction and reconstruction of industrial enterprises in China. Among the largest cooperation projects, there are two high voltage electric power transmission lines that have a capacity of 500,000 kilowatts each and are equipped with transformer substations, the Harbin flax processing factory, blast furnace No 3 at the Wuhan metallurgical combine, blast furnace No 1 at the Anshan metallurgical combine, the Liaoyang bearing plant, the electric power station in (Jixien) County, and others.

Second, the trade and economic relations are developing at a number of levels and along a number of channels. With the expansion of PRC-USSR economic relations,

border trade has become more efficient. The resumption in 1983 of bilateral border trade of Heilongjiang Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region with the Soviet Union became a powerful impetus for the development of further border trade. This played a significant role in enlivening the economy of the border region and expanding mutual understanding and friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

However, the 1983 border trade of Heilongjiang Province and Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region with the USSR amounted to only 22 million Swiss francs. However, as early as in 1988, the total border trade contracts of Heilongjiang, Inner Mongolia, Jilin, and Shenyang with the Soviet Union reached 800 million Swiss francs. Small-scale trade between border cities and settlements of the two countries was also started. The rapid growth in the border trade between the two countries indicates the great potential for the development of local bilateral economic and trade activity. At the same time, the expansion of restructuring of the economic system in China and the Soviet Union has created a beneficial situation for the development of economic and trade cooperation through various channels and at all levels.

At the third session of the Sino-Soviet Commission for Economic, Trade, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation, which was held in June 1988, PRC Vice Premier Tian Jiyun and Maslyukov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed an intergovernmental agreement on the establishment and development of economic and trade ties between Chinese provinces, autonomous regions, and cities on the one side, and republics, ministries, authoritative departments, cooperatives, and enterprises of the Soviet Union on the other side.

Late in 1988, the Chinese provinces of Liaoning and Shandong, as well as Shenyang, Dalian, Shanghai, and Chongqing Cities, established economic and trade relations with the Soviet side. A number of other Chinese provinces, autonomous regions, and cities are making active preparations for establishing such ties.

The Ministry of Trade and the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, as early as the 1950's, maintained trade relations with the Soviet side. The exchange of consumer goods between them has now been restored. In addition, talks are under way between the PRC Ministry of Agriculture and the USSR Ministry of Fish Industry about expanding cooperation in the sphere of fishing and farming and breeding marine products.

Third, a trend has been noticed toward an increase in the number of forms of economic and trade relations. The trade and economic relations between the two countries are elevating to a qualitatively new level. Barter trade, formerly the only type of cooperation between the two countries, has been replaced by other forms of cooperation. These include the establishment of joint enterprises, carrying out contracts on the construction of

projects, and rendering labor services. Talks are being held between the two countries on establishing a joint stock cellulose plant in China and a hot bottle factory in the Soviet Union. An agreement has already been signed on the establishment of a joint stock restaurant, called Beijing, in Moscow. Preparations are under way for the establishment of similar enterprises by local administrations of both countries. The sides are holding consultations about contracting China for the construction of a hotel, a road, and the reconstruction of border railway stations in Zabaykalsk and Grodekovo.

A group of vegetable growers from Heilongjiang Province has arrived in one Soviet Far East region. There they will grow vegetables and melons. This is the first attempt by China to render labor services to the Soviet Union.

In 1988, two agreements on payments between our countries were signed. The first one provides for granting Soviet state credits to China in the form of goods for the construction of a railway in Xinjiang. The second one was signed by a Chinese company and the Soviet Union and deals with granting commercial credits for acquiring Soviet machinery for a thermal electrical power plant in China.

The development of Sino-Soviet relations is still facing difficulties and problems. In particular, the transport facilities of both countries do not meet the requirements for trade development.

Looking to the future, the conviction is strengthening that, with the normalization of interstate relations between the PRC and the USSR, further diversity of trade cooperation forms can be achieved through joint efforts. Then the potential for trade and economic relations between the two countries will further develop.

Northeast Asia

Some Japanese Residents Return to Beijing

OW1206001489 Tokyo KYODO in English
2301 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 12 KYODO—Some of the Japanese residents of Beijing who had left here for home to escape the political turmoil in the capital have returned to Beijing as the situation here has become calm, the Japanese Embassy said.

The embassy said Japanese residents in Beijing numbered 245 as of Sunday.

Nearly 4,000 Japanese residents had left the Chinese capital by last Thursday after the bloody military crackdown on prodemocracy demonstrators on June 4, according to embassy officials.

Chinese Students in Japan Appeal to UN Body

OW0906061889 Tokyo KYODO in English
0544 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Nagoya, June 9 KYODO—A group of Chinese students living in and around Nagoya, central Japan, sent an appeal to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights in Geneva and UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar late Thursday night urging them to give material and moral support to prodemocracy students and citizens in China, group members said Friday.

They also asked for economic sanctions against the Chinese Government for the bloody crackdown in Tiananmen Square on Sunday.

The students adopted a resolution entitled "An Appeal to a Conscience Throughout the World" at a meeting in Nagoya on Wednesday, the group said.

Uno Admits 'Militarists' Began War Against PRC

OW0906143489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1406 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Tokyo, June 9 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Sosuke Uno conceded here today that the Sino-Japanese War in the 30s and 40s was "a war of aggression" launched by militarists.

Uno made the remarks at the plenary session of the House of Councillors. This is the first time the new prime minister dwelled on the past Sino-Japanese relations since he took office on June 2.

During the testimony, Uno cited relevant articles in the Sino-Japanese statement and the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, pledging to make a "self-examination" on the past war.

Japanese-Funded Antenna Company Inaugurated

OW1106145489 Beijing XINHUA in English
1337 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Dalian, June 11 (XINHUA)—A Japanese-funded company producing antennas to be used on motor vehicles went into operation at the Dalian Economic and Technological Development Zone Saturday.

The Dalian Harada Industrial Company Ltd, exclusively funded by the Harada Industry Co. Ltd of Japan, is expected to produce 24 million car antennas and 8.7 million meters of electric cable annually.

Construction of the company cost 20.83 million U.S. dollars. All of its products are to be sold on the world market.

Addressing the inauguration ceremony, Marada Michio, general manager of the company, said, "The investment environment and services in Dalian is excellent. We will not change our original investment plans."

He disclosed that construction of the second phase of the project is to begin six months later. By that time, the total investment of his company in China will exceed 40 million U.S. dollars.

The Harada Industry Co. Ltd is one of the largest antenna producers in the world. Its annual output accounts for 30 percent of the total antenna output in the world. It has built four branch companies in the United States, Mexico, Venezuela and China's Taiwan Province.

Sino-Japanese Joint Venture Proves Productive
OW1106034789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0940 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Fuzhou, June 10 (XINHUA)—The Fujian Hitachi Television Sets Co., Ltd.—the first Sino-foreign joint venture in China's electronics industry—had produced 2 million colored TV sets by the eighth anniversary of its founding Thursday.

Tang Wenhe, the Chinese manager of the joint venture, said that before joining hands with the Japanese Hitachi Corporation, the Fujian Electronics Equipment Factory could only produce 27,000 of 9-inch or 12-inch black-and-white TV sets.

Since its founding in 1980, the joint venture has increased its annual output from 60,000 to 420,000 and brought up its output value from 60 million yuan to 830,000 million yuan. Its fixed assets have expanded from 3.6 million yuan to 21.8 million yuan.

The product quality has also been constantly improved. Now, the average flawless period has been raised from 15,200 hours to 25,000 hours, the pass rate has reached 100 percent. It won the first prize of the second national colored TV appraisal in 1988.

Tang said their products have not only been well received at home but also sell well in over 50 countries and regions. The corporation exported 60,000 colored TV sets in 1987 and 136,900 sets in 1988.

He said the corporation is expected to export more than 200,000 colored TV sets this year.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Economic Cooperation With Kenya Expanded
HK0906134589 Beijing CEI Database in English
9 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing (CEI)—The economic cooperation between China and Kenya is on the rise to the benefit of both countries.

There are now four Chinese companies registered in Kenya, namely the Road and Bridge Construction Company of the Ministry of Communications, two international economic and technological cooperative companies from Sichuan and Jiangsu Provinces, and the China Complete Plants and Equipment Corp. There are altogether 348 people working in 16 house and road projects with a contracted volume of 80 million U.S. dollars.

Shenzhen Electronic Group Company is establishing an electronic assembling joint venture in the African country. The joint venture is scheduled to produce 10,000 color TV sets and 100,000 tape recorders every year.

The international company of Sichuan Province is also preparing for the establishment of a glass joint venture with a Kenyan private glass manufacturer. It is expected to have a total investment of 13 million dollars and an annual production capacity of 17,000 tons of glass.

Talks are also going on between the two countries on a variety of industries such as shoe-making, sodium carbonate, sisal hemp, metals, fishing and plastics.

West Europe

Chinese Delegation Ends Goodwill Visit to Turkey
OW1006211589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1745 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Istanbul, June 10 (XINHUA)—A delegation from China's International Exchange Association today ended a 10-day goodwill visit to Turkey.

The mainly women delegation, which was headed by [name indistinct] member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and general secretary of the exchange association, arrived in Turkey on June 1 at the invitation of the Turkish Women's Fund.

Upon departure at the airport, Yu said that she was deeply impressed by the economic development in Turkey as well as the fund's efforts in improving the social welfare of the Turkish women.

She said that the Chinese International Exchange Association has set up links with various organizations from 80 countries in the world with an aim at strengthening friendship and cooperation between the peoples of China and other countries.

Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal met with the delegation during its stay in Turkey.

East Europe

GDR Statement Supports Chinese Authorities

*OW1106141589 Beijing XINHUA in English
1353 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Text] Berlin, June 11 (XINHUA)—Democratic Germany's People's Chamber, or parliament, Thursday passed a statement on China's current situation, saying what had happened in Beijing recently is purely China's internal affairs.

The statement said that the Chinese Communist Party and state leadership, having failed to fulfill its efforts to solve internal problems in political ways because of the bloody rebellion by anti-Constitution elements, had to use armed forces to reestablish order and security.

It also said that the People's Chamber opposed any foreign interference in China's internal affairs.

The statement said that Chinese leadership is taking measures conducive to clarifying questions and making brotherly Chinese people continue to march forward along the socialist road they chose 40 years ago.

Latin America & Caribbean

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Pays Visit to Cuba

Holds Talks With Cuban Foreign Minister

*OW0906235389 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 0315 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[From the "Noon News" program]

[Text] [Video shows PRC, Cuban Foreign Ministers Qian Qichen, Isidoro Malmierca shaking hands, embracing in front of a building; cuts to show a room where Qian, Malmierca are seated side by side with many newsmen present; further cuts to show the two foreign ministers and other Chinese and Cuban officials seated at a long table] Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen held talks with Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca on the afternoon of 7 June in Havana. The two

foreign ministers exchanged views on international issues of common concern and briefed each other on their respective domestic situations. Both sides held that the people of every country have the right to choose the path to take. The two foreign ministers expressed satisfaction with the development of the bilateral relations at present and hoped that the friendly and cooperative relations between China and Cuba will develop further.

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen arrived in Cuba at noon on 7 June for the visit. He is the first Chinese foreign minister to visit Cuba since Sino-Cuban diplomatic relations were established in 1960.

Meets With Cuban Vice President

*OW0906152789 Beijing XINHUA in English
1500 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] Havana, June 8 (XINHUA)—Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers, met here today with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen.

According to sources from the visiting Chinese delegation, the two agreed that the friendly relations between the two countries had reached a new stage in recent years, and expressed their desire to further improve bilateral relations.

Rafael Rodriguez recalled with pleasure his visit to China more than 20 years ago and said Cuba is giving much attention to the development of its relations with China.

The talks were attended by Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, China's Ambassador to Cuba Tang Yonggui and other members of the Chinese delegation.

After the meeting this morning, Malmierca and Qian signed an accord on the establishment of general consulates in Shanghai and Santiago, Cuba. They also exchanged notes on Chinese collaboration in the restoration of Cuba's Pacific Restaurant.

After the signing ceremony, Qian met with diplomatic representatives from various countries.

Political & Social

Deng Likely To Postpone Plenum, NPC Meetings
HK1206011989 Hong Kong **SOUTH CHINA**
MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 89 p 4

[By Willy Wo-Lap Lam]

[Text] Senior leader Deng Xiaoping is likely to postpone the Communist Party's Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee and the emergency meeting of the National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee, Chinese sources say.

Before the Tiananmen massacre, a Central Committee plenum was scheduled to be held to discuss the replacement of disgraced General Secretary Zhao Ziyang.

In addition, an emergency session of the NPC Standing Committee was scheduled for June 20 to debate the national crisis.

Now, say analysts, a handful of party elders—including Mr Deng, President Yang Shangkun, Vice-President Wang Zhen and vice-chairman of the Central Advisory Commission, Mr Bo Yibo,—have taken over major decisionmaking.

In the name of implementing martial law, Mr Deng, chairman of the Central Military Commission (CMC), has usurped the roles and functions of party, Government and legislature.

Mr Yang, who is also executive vice-chairman of the CMC, is believed to be supervising the arrests of thousands of dissidents, "counter-revolutionaries" and members of the opposition.

Mr Deng has postponed indefinitely calling the Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee because of latent opposition among many Central Committee members against the harsh rule he is imposing.

In the NPC, too, there are deputies—especially non-party members—who have reservations on the imposition of martial law.

"With his tanks guarding Zhongnanhai and the Great Hall of the People, it is very likely that Mr Deng will have his way with both the Central Committee and the NPC," said a political source.

Analysts expect martial law to remain in force for at least half-a-year more.

"Mr Deng needs a couple of months to arrest all known dissidents," said a Western diplomat.

"However, pockets of resistance will continue to exist throughout the country—and they will flare up in the form of demonstrations, strikes and other instances of civil disobedience.

"And Mr Deng needs martial—and the suspension of the due process of the law—to eradicate his opponents."

Article on 'Unmasking' of Deng
HK1106043989 Hong Kong **SOUTH CHINA**
SUNDAY MORNING POST (China Special Supplement) in English 11 June 89 p 1

[By Marlowe Hood: "Moving Into the Darkness: Deng Sows the Seeds of his Own Destruction:]

[Text] Deng Xiaoping may be an infirm and failing tyrant, but he is no fool. The architect and survivor of more than 60 years of purges and political intrigue, Deng is seen by many to be correct in describing the democracy movement he has so mercilessly crushed as a "counter-revolutionary revolt", for the aspirations of the Chinese people whose blood flowed on Tiananmen Square can never be accommodated by Chinese communism.

If that fact remained obscure to some during a decade of reform, it is crimson clear today.

China and the world have witnessed not only the unmasking of Deng Xiaoping, but of the entire regime over which he tenuously presides. The Communist Party and its enforcers stand exposed. Their shrill declarations of victory are at the same time an unintended admission of defeat.

Deng cannot even claim a decisive role in this drama, for the seeds of self-destruction were planted long ago: in the barren fields of a "Great Leap Forward" which left 20 million dead; in countless lethal political campaigns; in the sustained terror of the Cultural Revolution; in the inhumanity of communism itself. Nor will he be alive to see its final act.

Indeed, his death, as was disgraced former Communist Party chief Hu Yaobang's, will be another catalyst in a process which—defying reason and human will—seems to have taken on an inexorable momentum.

The undoing of communism in China will likely be a prolonged and brutal affair. The coalition of octogenarian ideologues and People's Liberation Army generals who presented themselves on Chinese television two days ago will see to that. Nor is there any guarantee that profound and possibly catastrophic change, when it comes, will result in democratic institutions. The odds are against it. But no Chinese Government can rule over a hostile population for long.

The men ensconced in the fortified sanctum of Zhongnanhai have squandered their moral authority and forfeited their mandate.

Mao Zedong once distinguished between "contradictions among the people", subject to peaceful resolution, and the life or death struggle of "contradiction between the people and the enemy".

His analysis is apt, even if in ways he would never have predicted. In desperation the current leadership has declared war on their own people. But even the largest standing army in the world will seem inadequate if one billion begin to express their collective rage.

In the short term, Deng Xiaoping and his military colleagues will continue to consolidate and formalise their position. Having committed themselves to convening a Standing Committee session of the National People's Congress [NPC] on June 20, the leadership has much to do in the meantime. A "counter-revolutionary clique" responsible for "deceiving and inciting the masses" must be identified, tried and sentenced. This band of "subversives"—at least one of whom must be senior to account for the depth of the crisis—may or may not include party General-Secretary Zhao Ziyang and Politburo Standing Committee member Hu Qili, but it almost certainly will include their most loyal lieutenants.

Bao Tong, head of the Institute for the Restructuring of the Political System, Du Rong-sheng, head of the Central Committee's Rural Policy Research Centre, and Yan Mingfu, head of the Party's United Front Office may be given places of honour in what is sure to be a thorough purge.

People in Beijing are already talking about a "white terror", an ironic reference to Chiang Kai-shek's ruthless pogroms during the 1920s and 1930.

A sizeable wave of arrests is reportedly under way, and will seek out liberal and outspoken intellectuals, leaders of the unofficial student and worker unions, and any hapless citizens whom security spies have identified in photographs and video-tapes of "rioting mobs".

The state has already offered rewards for information, and will probably find most of their targets, even those who have gone underground.

In order to gild their dirty work with the veneer of legality, the Party will try to convene the long postponed plenum of the Central Committee. The military stands to gain political ground, and are bound to figure prominently in a reconstituted politburo.

Premier Li Peng or security czar Qiao Shi will be appointed acting General-Secretary of the Communist Party and Zhao Ziyang—if he escapes the counter-revolutionary label—will sink into the oblivion of political disgrace. Come June 20, the NPC will apply its rubber stamp.

Only then will we know for sure whether NPC chairman Wan Li has truly sold his soul to remain in power or whether his appearance with other senior leaders on Friday was simply a coerced and temporary show of unity.

These procedural trappings will be, even more than before, an awkward charade. They cannot hide the fundamental rot which has already eaten to the political core of the system.

Deng Xiaoping is being painted by some commentators as a tragic figure, a leader who shattered China's international image and 10 years of successful nation-building in a single moment of folly. Had he granted a few modest requests at the outset of this crisis it all could have been avoided, they suggest.

If only that were true. Such an interpretation misreads Deng as well as the political environment in which he moves. From the time he emerged as paramount leader in the late 1970s, Western opinion decided to cast him as an enlightened autocrat fighting against the strictures of the communist system he inherited. Deng, we insisted, didn't really care about ideology. He was in the business of catching mice, not fretting over the colour of the cat that caught them.

Each spasm of authoritarian zeal was rationalized into insignificance.

Campaigns against "spiritual pollution" and "bourgeois liberalisation" became the handiwork of conservative diehards whom Deng would remove from power when he could. Deng was forced, said analysts, by pressure from these Party elders to sack his protege of 30 years, Hu Yaobang, in 1986.

Wishful thinking, all of it.

Any of the surviving intellectuals purged in the 1957 "anti-rightist campaign" will tell you that then General-Secretary Deng Xiaoping was Mao Zedong's number one hatchet man. Deng has never made any secret of his intolerance for dissent and his genuine loathing for the corrupting Western influences of "bourgeois liberalisation".

But the national interests of countries eager to forge ties with China and the wishful thinking of Western analysts about the potential of a communist system to reform itself from within turned a blind eye to this side of a man who has proved, time and again, his capacity for ruthless suppression.

It is also a mistake to think that Deng could have acted differently even if he had wanted to. Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang—who have been sanctified by the Chinese people mainly because they feel from power—were rejected by the communist system, not just its most powerful leader, because they faltered in the face of political opposition.

Any leader who did so, including Deng himself, would be consumed by a Party apparatus designed to perpetuate its monopoly on power at all costs.

"The counter-revolutionary revolt will be suppressed by whatever means necessary," Li Peng has said repeatedly.

Why, then, did Deng work so hard to build the trust of Western countries and attract foreign investment, if only to scare the foreigners off with bursts of autonomic gunfire aimed at joint venture hotels and diplomatic compounds?

Deng may have felt a dilemma, but his priorities were clear.

"The struggle we are waging to curb the turmoil is one that decides the fate of the party and the country," said a State Council spokesman, quoting Li Peng's rejection of foreign condemnations and sanctions. "If concessions are made on this question, one does not dare take action, and the People's Republic will be overturned. What use, then, is there for us to take loans and technology" from abroad, he said. Li Peng wouldn't blow his nose unless Deng authorised it.

The most generous assessment one can make is that Deng was seriously out of touch with the social transformations unleashed by his own reforms. His internal speech of April 25, in which he gave the order to crush the student movement, revealed a man with misplaced fears and a false confidence.

Presented with real evidence by Li Peng and Qiao Shi of a collusion between students and senior aids to Zhao Ziyang, Deng may have been convinced that the people on Tiananmen Square had, in fact been deceived by a "very, very small number of conspirators".

But can there still remain any doubt? After the cold-blooded murder of three, four or possibly seven thousand innocents asking for the rights guaranteed in their own constitution, can anyone question the nature of this regime? Now that Deng has reappeared, foreign governments will begin to pull in the claws of condemnation, afraid to burn bridges.

Henry Kissinger, who worries that the Soviet Union will take advantage of events (which it surely will), has suggested that the slaughtered protesters should have known that they would provoke a reaction.

But such prevarications cannot change the fact that the Chinese leadership ruthlessly suppressed what is surely the largest peaceful and sustained anti-government demonstration in history.

The leadership, even after its internal power struggle was basically settled, waited for an eruption of spontaneous violence to provide a pretence for cracking down. But it never came. Finally, they could wait no longer, so the Government invaded and occupied its own capital.

There is not greater fury than innocence betrayed. Even after troops turned their semi-autonomic rifles on the crowds and crushed teenagers and old women with their tanks, some students offered an olive branch to these half-crazed assassins. Young democrats were willing to martyr themselves for their cause, and many did.

Even now, the victims search for explanations for the unexplainable; the soldiers must have been drugged or non-Han Chinese. Students in Shanghai are still saying that the troops surrounding them would never dare fire on the people.

But as the horror seeps in, so will the realisation of what truly happened. Students have already gone into the countryside and to other cities to bear witness to the massacre of Tiananmen Square, and are already talking about armed resistance. Half of China is under the age of 20.

The demonstrations that paralysed Beijing for more than a month were huge, but involved only a small percentage of China's population. Riots and demonstrations in other cities have been brought under control, and the illusion of calm has returned. But when China erupts again—and it will—there will be no refuge for the Government.

The reservoir of hostility and discontent in every sector of society in China was already deep. The storm may build gradually, and it may take years, but this anger will eventually come to the surface to claim its revenge against a regime that has abused its power and violated its mandate.

Perhaps the carnage of Tiananmen Square will spare China greater bloodshed in the future, for it gives time to a fledgling opposition—only now aware that compromise is impossible—to organize.

The greatest tragedy that could befall China is to disintegrate into "big chaos" (daluan), a decentralised state of near-anarchy something like the period of warlordism after the Qing Dynasty's collapse.

At least two years ago, the telltale signs of a weakening centre began to appear: the state's inability to collect taxes, control bank loans or halt centrally funded capital construction; profound and omnipresent corruption; hundreds of incidents of peasant violence against local officials and workers attacking factory managers.

By the end of last year, increasingly independent provinces and regions began to deploy local militia and even regular People's Liberation Army troops to control inter-provincial trade and prevent precious resources from being poached by neighbours.

The Communist Party, to be sure, is still powerful, as is the army supporting it. But it is already bracing itself for attack from an enemy that is even stronger.

KYODO Reports Zhao, Hu Qili Ousted
OW1006113189 Tokyo KYODO in English
1108 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 KYODO—Political attention has shifted to an impending personnel reshuffle in the Chinese Communist Party following hardliners' firm grip of power by crushing the pro-democracy movement with force.

State television said in an evening broadcast Saturday that Beijing authorities have arrested more than 400 pro-democracy campaigners for involvement in "counterrevolutionary rioting" over the weekend.

This is the first official report of a mass arrest of students and other citizens demanding democratic freedoms.

The mass arrest follows a much publicized gathering in Beijing on Friday of the party leadership and military brass.

Informed sources said reformist-minded party chief Zhao Ziyang was apparently toppled from power and Qiao Shi, a member of the five-member politburo's Standing Committee, is regarded as Zhao's sure successor.

The sources said Hu Qili, also a member of the Standing Committee, has also been ousted.

Zhao and Hu were conspicuously absent from Friday's gathering of the party leadership and military officers. The meeting was nationally televised.

Senior leader Deng Xiaoping made his first public appearance at the gathering since May 16, when he met Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, and praised the military suppression of the pro-democracy movement.

Deng, chairman of the party's Central Military Commission, has been rumored to have been either in ill health due to prostate cancer or dead.

The sources said Qiao, no 3 man in the Standing Committee, is regarded as the most powerful candidate for the post of party general secretary as he was not deeply involved in the bloody suppression and can be accepted by the public.

State President Yang Shangkun, also vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, and Premier Li Peng are said to have been deeply involved in the suppression in which hundreds or possibly thousands were reportedly killed.

Witnesses said daily life in Beijing is returning to normal amid foreign press reports of the arrest of pro-democracy students and citizens.

According to British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) heard in Tokyo by radiopress monitoring agency, several hundred people have been arrested in Beijing, Guangzhou and other cities.

In Shanghai, nine labor leaders were arrested on charges of organizing demonstrations and causing disorder in China's largest city.

In Beijing, deliveries of newspapers, suspended since Sunday, were resumed Saturday evening, indicating that the communication and traffic situation is returning to normal.

The People's Daily, the English-language China daily and other Beijing newspapers front-paged Deng's meeting with military officers on Friday.

Li Peng, Wang Zhen Call on Martial Law Units
OW1006023489 Beijing in Japanese to Japan
0930 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] According to the public relations department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] martial law troop command, Li Peng, member of the CPC Central Committee's Political Bureau Standing Committee and prime minister, and Vice President Wang Zhen yesterday morning paid a comfort visit to officers and fighters of the units enforcing martial law.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, Li Peng encouraged the martial law units. He stated his expectation that the troops would continue their efforts to protect the security and normal order in the capital city of Beijing.

Meanwhile, the city was fairly calm. Some of the city's basic traffic returned to normal yesterday. In cooperation with traffic workers, PLA fighters started cleaning up streets and removing burned vehicles beginning in the morning. Lining up on either side of the street, PLA fighters greeted Beijing citizens and shouted the slogan: Learn From Beijing Citizens. Such scenes as bicycle riders slowing down and waving to PLA fighters or farmers talking with young fighters were seen.

Wang Zhen Speaks to Troops

OW1006070989 *Beijing Television Service*
in Mandarin 0315 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Announcer-read report from the "Noon News" program]

[Text] PRC Vice President Wang Zhen 8 June visited martial law troops and made an important speech to several thousand officers and soldiers.

Wang Zhen said: The comrade officers and soldiers of the PLA martial law troops and cadres and policemen of public security police and armed police have displayed a heroic and dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing no sacrifice and have resolutely implemented the wise policy decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission. You have already won initial victory in subsiding the serious counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital. On behalf of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, as well as people of various nationalities in the whole country and on behalf of Yang Shangkun, president of the People's Republic of China, I wish to extend cordial regards and highest respect to you. I will report to Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Military Commission about your high fighting spirit.

Wang Zhen said: You have heroically defended the People's Republic of China founded by tens of millions of revolutionary martyrs who shed their blood and sacrificed their lives, the sacred Constitution, the achievements of the 10 years of reform and opening to the outside world, and the solemn capital. You are worthy of being called the staunch defenders of the masses of people and the strong pillar of the people's democratic dictatorship. The party and the government are obliged to you and people of various nationalities of the whole country are obliged to you. Your great deeds in defending the great Chinese nation and the cause of socialist modernization will be indelibly engraved in the glorious history of the People's Republic of China.

Wang Zhen said: Comrades, the serious counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital still has not been totally stopped. I earnestly hope that you will continue your efforts, advance from victory to victory, continue to deal telling blows to the small handful of counterrevolutionary ruffian without mercy, continue to do your best to protect the lives and properties of the broad masses of people with ardor and sincerity, and win new merits in defending the four cardinal principles, which are the foundation for our country, and promoting the grand task of construction and reform.

In conclusion, Vice President Wang Zhen led officers and soldiers of martial law troops to loudly shout the slogans: Long Live the Communist Party of China! Long Live the People's Republic of China! Long Live the People's Liberation Army!

The officers and soldiers of martial law troops were all exhilarated and repeatedly held high their arms to shout aloud: Resolutely Defend the Party Central Committee! Resolutely Defend the People's Republic! Resolutely Put Down the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion! Resolutely Accomplish the Task of Enforcing Martial Law!

Conservatives 'Control' Military, Politics

HK1006013989 *Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 10 Jun 89 p 3

[By Willy Wo Lap-Lam]

[Text] President Yang Shangkun and his followers appear to have seized control of the military and political establishment, said Chinese sources in the capital.

Yesterday, the Beijing Martial Law Command finished moving the 27th Army out of the capital. Replacing them were the 39th, 64th, 20th, and other armies.

The 27th Army, commanded by a son of President Yang, had committed most of the atrocities during the takeover of Tiananmen Square on Sunday.

The fact that Mr Yang seemed confident enough to move other armies into the city centre proved that he had control of the estimated 200,000 troops now surrounding the city.

Western military analysts say that reports about the 27th Army fighting pitched battles against the 38th and other divisions are unfounded.

"It's so much wishful thinking on the part of Beijing residents and foreign commentators that other parts of the People's Liberation Army would rise in arms against the iniquities committed by the notorious 27th Army," said a Western military attache.

According to military experts, while there might have been light skirmishes among troops guarding Beijing, large-scale fighting among different divisions never occurred.

So far, all seven military regions have expressed their support for the Martial law Command's tough efforts to quell "counter-revolutionary turmoil".

The possibilities of civil war breaking out in other parts of the country also seem slight.

"Traditionally, the People's Liberation Army has allied itself with the conservative wing of the party," said a Western diplomat.

"In the past few years, the PLA has seen its budget slashed and its social status shrunken with reform policies introduced by General Secretary Zhao Ziyang."

Analysts said that a fourway pact has been formed by hard-line party elders, the military, security forces, and conservative elements in the party and State Council.

Mr Yang, 82, executive vice-president of the Central Military Commission (CMC), represents the interests of both the party elders and the military.

Similarly placed is vice-president Wang Zhen, 81, a former general and head of the Xinjiang Military Region.

Prime Minister Li Peng and member of the Politburo Standing Committee Mr Qiao Shi speak for conservative interests within the party and government.

Mr Li seems already to be functioning as acting party General Secretary, replacing disgraced party chief Mr Zhao.

Mr Qiao, head of the party's security establishment, is direct commander of the nation's 500,000 strong People's Armed Police (PAP).

Besides having the support of the military, Mr Li and Mr Qiao enjoy the patronage of party elders. Mr Li is the protege of Mr Chen Yun, chairman of the central advisory commission and godfather of central planning.

Mr Qiao is backed by former National People's Congress (NPC) chairman Mr Peng Zhen. On Thursday, national television newscast spotlighted Mr Li and Mr Wang inspecting troops in the Great Hall of the People. This is interpreted by analysts as a signal that the "conservative coalition" is calling the shots.

During his brief appearance on television, Mr Li projected an aura of confidence. The newscast made it clear that Mr Li was appearing "on behalf of the (party) Central Committee and the State Council".

Yesterday, the appearance on national television of most of the "gang of elders"—Mr Deng Xiaoping, Mr Yang, Mr Wang, and Mr Peng—together with Mr Li and Mr Qiao on the occasion of a ceremony to honour troops executing martial law is further proof that the conservative coalition's grip on power is solid.

In spite of persistent rumours about his death, analysts believe that senior Chinese leader Mr Deng is still the "power behind the throne" in Chinese politics.

However, analysts agree that Mr Deng, chairman of the CMC, has already agreed to let Mr Yang and Mr Li take the reins of the day-to-day administration of the nation.

A top priority of the coalition is to put an end to the "counter-revolutionary rebellion" by arresting dissidents and counter-revolutionaries.

The military and the PAP will be amply rewarded for giving support to the Yang Shangkun clique.

Analysts say that pay and perks for the military will be increased.

"Under martial law, the decision of the last NPC to slash the military budget will be rescinded," said a source close to the military.

In 1983, Mr Deng reduced PLA ranks from four million to slightly over three million.

Now, military analysts say that the PLA strength will be back to four million within the next couple of years.

Continued Reportage on Military Actions in Beijing

Most of Tiananmen Square Force Out HK1106034189 Hong Kong AFP in English 0333 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (AFP)—Most of the troops and material deployed in Tiananmen Square were pulled out overnight, leaving only 10 tanks flying red flags and guarded by sentries at strict attention, witnesses said Sunday.

Several dozen tanks, armoured personnel carriers and a long column of trucks bristling with heavily armed soldiers had left the giant plaza shortly before midnight, rumbling eastward across the city.

Nearly 100 tanks had been withdrawn the previous night.

The remaining forces were lined up on the west side of the square near the Great Hall of the People (parliament) and on the east near the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

A few dozen trucks were seen around the Monument to the People's Heroes which had become the rallying point for the student-led democracy movement before last weekend's bloodbath.

In the morning, thousands of cyclists were filing unblinkingly past guards toting Kalashnikovs deployed every 10 metres (yards).

At 8:30 a.m. (0030 GMT), about a dozen helmeted soldiers were using wire cutters to take down spiked barriers outside the Mao Zedong mausoleum, suggesting that the square might soon be reopened to the public.

Tiananmen and the section of the Avenue of Eternal Peace bordering it to the north, the scene of more than seven weeks of demonstrations and marches by millions of Beijing residents demanding democratization, were closed after the military crackdown that began overnight June 3-4.

The crackdown claimed around 3,000 lives, according to U.S. estimates.

The Army has claimed it did not fire a single shot, but survivors and witnesses have described a horrendous bloodbath, with soldiers firing Kalashnikovs and machine guns into the crowds and tanks crushing people in their path.

After the carnage, the square had become a military camp.

But despite a significantly lightened occupation, numerous foot patrols were still seen Sunday morning in the heart of Beijing.

Tanks Out, Infantry Stays
BK0906164389 Hong Kong AFP in English
1629 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (AFP)—More than 100 tanks roared eastwards out of Beijing after midnight (1500 GMT) Friday [9 June], apparently moving out of Tiananmen Square in the heart of the capital.

Some armored personnel carriers, mostly specially-equipped command vehicles, traveled with the noisy convoy.

But no trucks carrying infantry were seen as the tanks passed a diplomatic compound, belching smoke and with their crews poking their heads out of the turrets.

Tanks and armored personnel carriers have frequently been seen entering and leaving Beijing at night, and observers warned against interpreting the latest movement as proof that martial-law forces had left Tiananmen Square for good.

The absence of troop trucks, they said, suggested that soldiers were still deployed in large numbers in the city.

The move coincided with a de facto curfew in the capital, enforced by pockets of soldiers armed with assault rifles who were seen Friday at many intersections and key buildings in the city center.

It also came five hours after senior leader Deng Xiaoping appeared on state television for the first time in 24 days to praise troops who entered Beijing last weekend to crush a student-led pro-democracy movement.

Video Shows Attack on Troops
OW1106200489

[Editorial report] Beijing Television Service in Mandarin at 0330 GMT on 11 June broadcasts a 35-minute video report on the "truth about the rebellion" in Beijing between 3 and 6 June 1989, beginning with a caption "Truth About the Rebellion (Part One)." Announcer says that to stop the ever-growing turmoil, safeguard

social stability and unity, and restore normal order in the capital, officers and men of the People's Liberation Army enforcing martial law imposed on certain parts of Beijing were ordered to enter the city on 3 June to carry out their duties at key spots, including Tiananmen Square, but they were obstructed in the course of advance. Video, containing four parts in all, then cuts to a long shot showing some young people climbing down from an open military truck seated with soldiers during the early morning hours on 3 June. Camera cuts to show martial law troops, led by some officers, marching on a road toward Tiananmen Square. The next scene is a long shot of troops wearing helmets being surrounded and pushed by "rioters or ruffians," as the announcer calls them. According to the announcer, some rioters instigated the masses to block the military vehicles and encircle the PLA men. She says: "In some important thoroughfares, the thugs' action was very unbridled. They moved to put buses in the middle of the street to block the traffic."

This is followed by long and closeup shots of young people, many of them appearing to be students, climbing to the tops of several public buses; young people, some seated while others standing on the tops of captured buses, sing songs; commanders and fighters of martial law units doing propaganda work among the "rioters"; and military weapons, ammunition being robbed by the "rioters." A young man on top of a bus is shown wielding a captured AK-47 rifle and another, a submachine gun; onlookers surrounding the buses are shown applauding with hands raised. The caption at the lower part of the video shows that this is happening on 3 June. Announcer says: "In disregard of the law and martial law order, some thugs openly seized guns, ammunition, and army uniforms and caps from the martial law troops."

Video cuts to a shot of soldiers wearing helmets, or "fighters of armed police units" according to the announcer, marching into a troubled area without carrying weapons. Shots show they are being helped by public security police to move military weapons and equipment from vehicles to some other areas. At this point the camera shows young people throwing stones and bottles at the troops and police, and troops and police removing weapons and equipment from several buses and later unloading them at a destination. The announcer says that the public security police and armed police fighters told the masses through a public address system that "it is against the law to block military vehicles and seize guns from the Army, and that such acts should be stopped immediately, otherwise the people doing this must be held responsible for all consequences."

While video shows unidentified objects being thrown by some individuals and tear gas canisters being fired, the announcer says that "when their safety was under threat, the public security police and armed police fighters were compelled to fire tear gas canisters."

Video then cuts to a closeup shot of helmeted soldiers carrying automatic rifles being surrounded and pushed by the young "rioters," according to the announcer. The caption at the lower part of the video says that it is the evening of 3 June. This is followed by shots of a military truck being overturned; other military vehicles set on fire; young people climbing on top of an armored car at Tiananmen Square and setting it on fire with a cloth soaked with gasoline, while onlookers all around shout exclamations and make V-signs with their fingers. The caption at the lower part of the video says that soldiers are still inside the armored car.

The screen shows a caption reading "Truth About the Rebellion (Part Two)." The announcer says: "At 2300 on 3 June a group of ruffians brought in a truckload of broken bricks to set up a barricade at the intersection on Muxidi Road to block the advance of military vehicles." Video shows a group of young people trying to block the advance of military vehicles by using a truckload of bricks at an intersection; setting a military vehicle on fire; trying to overturn an electric car; throwing stones and bottles at martial law troops. Video also shows martial law troops retreating; fighters being beaten; young people at Changan Avenue attacking passing military vehicles with stones. The caption at the lower part of the screen shows "031 Monitor 0001 13:16:40, Camera ID # 31 06-03-89; 037 Monitor 0001 23:12:45, Camera ID # 37 06-03-89; 018 Monitor 0001 23:22:33, Camera ID # 18 06-03-89; and 053 Monitor 0001 00-52-35, Camera ID # 0001 06-04-89." Next, camera shows a high-angle shot of young people attacking passing military vehicles on Changan Avenue in the early morning hours on 4 June. When a covered military truck stalls, the "ruffians" rush in to smash the windshield with stones, "killing two fighters," according to the announcer. While the stalled truck is being attacked, the camera shows many military armored cars and trucks passing by without stopping to rescue the soldiers inside the truck.

The camera then cuts to long and closeup shots of the front yard of the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau where debris, smashed doors, windows, destroyed buses, and motorcycles are shown. According to the announcer, the time was 0600 in the morning of 4 June, and "beginning at 0300 several thousand ruffians had gathered here and repeatedly and frantically attacked the bureau, assaulting and swearing at the public security cadres and policemen."

The screen shows a caption reading "Truth about the Rebellion (Part Three)." This is followed by long shots of military vehicles, including armored cars, being burned; "ruffians" throwing torches into armored cars, burning a few "fighters alive," according to the announcer; a PLA driver being beaten by rioters; scores of military vehicles burning; a captured armored car being driven by the rioters; a group of rioters fighting among themselves to take possession of captured ammunition; another capture armored car being driven by rioters; a group of

rioters firing into the air with captured guns and rifles. Announcer says: "Up to now, more than 60 military vehicles have been burned and destroyed here, and many cadres and fighters were killed or wounded. From this, we can see clearly the seriousness of this counterrevolutionary rebellion. Their towering crimes are bound to be harshly punished by law."

After showing the caption "Truth About the Rebellion (Part Four)," video then cuts to shots of West Changan Avenue in Beijing, where people on bicycles are shown going about their business as usual on 4 and 5 June, showing smashed military vehicles still burning, remains of burned trucks and other types of military vehicles, a burned PLA soldier with intestines sticking out from his slit abdomen, and another burned soldier with rope around his neck lying on the ground.

Announcer says: "According to a report by the Information Department of the Martial Law Enforcement Headquarters, the video recordings provided by the departments concerned fully expose the atrocity of a very few rioters in killing the cadres and fighters who were carrying out the task of martial law enforcement. Their acts were extremely vicious and too horrible to look at."

Video ends with a shot of a reporter interviewing a police officer who tells the reporter that the soldier with a rope around his neck was hung on an overpass and that his men cut him down.

Troop Action Preplanned
HK1206074589 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
12 Jun 89 p 1

[["Special Dispatch": "Military Deployment To Guard Against Changes or To Carry Out Military Exercise; Change in Deng Xiaoping's Strategy Resulted in Massacre"]]

[Text] An informed source in Beijing noted yesterday that the authorities had not expected that the consequences of the 4 June bloody slaughter of students and citizens could be so serious, because they did not expect that the students and crowds would make a response in that way, and they would kill so many people. The military action, however, had been in the pipeline for a long time, and was designed to achieve three goals: First, quelling genuine counterrevolutionary rebellions. If there were no major rebellions, "snakes should be lead out of their dens" (hidden antigovernment elements should be encouraged to carry out open activities). Second, carrying out a major important exercise to put down disturbances. Third, subjecting the loyalty and capacity of the troops (all major military areas and field armies) to a severe test.

After the 33 famous intellectuals jointly submitted a letter to the central authorities, an incident taking place before the National People's Congress [NPC] and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference

[CPPCC], students in all universities and colleges became quite agitated, people were dissatisfied with the economic situation including the inflation, and signs of unreliability were also found in the party and the Army. The central hierarchy believed that there would be major disturbances in the country, especially in Beijing, within this year. If the disturbances could not be quieted down by peaceful means, troops would have to be brought in. Some source was also quoted as reporting that Deng Xiaoping was scheduled to retire completely this year and give up his post as chairman of the Central Committee Military Commission. At that time disturbances would be much more likely to erupt and it was necessary to make full preparations against them.

A secret group within the CPC Central Committee Military Commission was made responsible for the military deployment (It may be headed by Yang Shangkun. As it is a highly confidential matter, even the high-ranking leaders do not know who the head really is) and the relevant plan was subject to Deng Xiaoping's final approval. It is generally believed that Zhao Ziyang, vice chairman of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission as he is, was left in the dark about that, because he might sympathize with students and intellectuals and let the cat out of the bag. On the other hand, quite a number of responsible members of major military areas knew the plan long ago, but they only knew a part of the plan, and had consistently regarded the planned military action as a special precaution or a military exercise to quell disturbances. At the same time the Ministry of Public Security and the CPC Central Committee United Front Work Department were asked to actively cooperate by collecting information from all quarters. The Ministry of Public Security was responsible for gathering intelligence about the activities carried out among mainland students and people by foreign countries and organizations, and Taiwan. It is disclosed that the CPC hierarchy had been acting in accordance with the well-prepared plan. They never thought of conducting a dialogue with the students, and once and again made irritating moves or remarks. The "26 April editorial" was an example in point.

Following the great demonstration staged by Beijing students on 27 April, the authorities in no way became compliant. They still followed the 12-character policy: "Firm stand, a mild attitude, and be enthusiastic in obtaining evidence."

After the troops were repeatedly blocked on their march to the city, the military authorities decided that the troops must force their way into the city. The martial law authority told the soldiers to leave a lot of arms and ammunition in the street on 3 June in an attempt to sound out the movements of the students and the masses, and presently announced that the student movement had changed into "a counterrevolutionary rebellion" from "a disturbance." As the students were highly vigilant, this plot was not altogether successful.

After the troops opened fire on the crowds on the early morning of 4 June, the authorities ordered the soldiers of the 38th Army around the Military Museum to give up 34 armored cars, and over 50 military jeeps and military trucks so that the masses would feel free to set fire on them. At this moment the command post of the troops enforcing the martial law immediately sent some people to record the scene, hence the "evidence" showing a string of military vehicles on fire on the Chang'an Avenue.

The news provided by this informant is unconvincing, but it can explain many puzzles. For example, why did Deng Xiaoping call 350,000 soldiers to Beijing? Why were soldiers called from all military areas across the country to Beijing to enforce martial law? Why did the troops enforcing the martial law include all services and arms, even airborne and missile troops? Why did many troops rush to Beijing from all over the country after the troops had entered the city? The small-scale conflict between the 27th and 38th Armies was accidental, and was not included in the plan.

The reasons for the drastic military action are: First, the students directed scathing fire at Deng Xiaoping; the masses killed and injured a number of soldiers in the conflict and the troops then opened fire on them showing no mercy.

The above source said that Deng Xiaoping had never left Beijing since April and had been busy deploying troops around Xishan in Beijing. For the time being, the CPC hierarchy will concentrate their energy on the preparation of the Fourth Plenary Session of the CPC Central Committee, disregarding the universal condemnation of and sanctions against them. The CPC hierarchy has decided not to officially announce that Qiao Shi will succeed Zhao Ziyang as the party chief.

This paper cannot confirm the above information from other channels, but only knows the source was rather reliable in the past.

Troops Praised
HK090612i889 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
4 Jun 89 p 1

[XINHUA Report: "Guo Linxiang, Deputy Director of the General Political Department, Visits Officers and Soldiers Carrying Out the Martial Law Decree"]

[Text] Beijing, 3 June—A few days ago Guo Linxiang, secretary of the Discipline Inspection Commission under the Central Military Commission and deputy director of the General Political Department of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], visited some officers and soldiers carrying out the martial law order.

Guo Linxiang came to the site where the troops were stationed. He visited their warehouse and cellar and had talks with cadres and soldiers. He praised them for resolutely implementing the decision of the CPC Central

Committee and the State Council, for carrying out the order of the Central Military Commission, for strictly obeying discipline, and for upholding the spirit of hard struggle. He hoped that all officers and soldiers would develop the PLA's fine tradition and style, fully display the role of a combat force and a work team, strictly abide by policies and discipline, carry out good propaganda among the masses, fulfill the tasks set according to martial law, and make contributions to stopping turmoil and preserving the social order in the capital city.

Troops Clear Roadblocks

*OW1006060989 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to the information department of the martial law enforcement headquarters, on the morning of 8 June, officers and men of the martial law troops took to the streets to clear roadblocks on major traffic intersections. Their action is appreciated and supported by the residents of Beijing. Many units and individuals voluntarily helped the troops clear burned vehicles and barricades. As of noon yesterday, 926 vehicles were already operating on 142 bus and trolleybus lines in Beijing and its vicinity. Of this, 65 lines serve the city proper and 77 serve the suburban areas.

Yesterday, 682 traffic cadres and policemen stood guard at 253 posts. Even bus lines Nos 1, 4, 52, and 57 on Chang'an Avenue have started to pass through Tiananmen.

Troops Promote Public Relations

*OW0906150589 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 0315 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[From the "Noon News" program; passages between quotation marks recorded]

[Text] A certain highly disciplined People's Liberation Army [PLA] regiment enforcing martial law in Beijing's Fuxingmen area has consciously carried out work to promote its relations with the masses.

Early in the morning, the officers and men of the unit began to salute the masses to extend, in a style characteristic of the People's Liberation Army, their consideration for the masses. [Unidentified soldier, speaking through a portable megaphone] "Learn from the people of the capital. We welcome you to go to work in the morning. We salute you." [Video cuts to show a dozen or so soldiers lining the sidewalk, facing the street, saluting. Video cuts to show cyclists heading toward and passing by the saluting soldiers. Two more soldiers are seen standing face to face in the sidewalk behind the line of soldiers]

The troops attached great importance to propaganda work. They have repeatedly explained to the masses the objectives of martial law and the tasks of the troops.

[Video shows a military truck with a big banner saying "Propaganda Vehicle" on the front and two loudspeakers mounted on top of the truck's covered bed. The truck is seen moving slowly in the middle of a eight-lane street. Cyclists are seen passing by the truck]

Our station reporter interviewed responsible persons of a certain regiment. [Video cuts to an unidentified officer wearing a helmet in the street. Several others soldiers are shown standing beside him. His epaulet shows he is a lieutenant colonel] "We were assigned on the morning of 7 June to the area between the Fuxingmen interchange and (Nanlishili) intersection. After we arrived here, the masses expressed welcome and support for us. When we were removing road barricades, some people waved to us to give their regards. Some watched us favorably and smiled at us. Some helped us in the sanitation work. This is a great psychological boost for us. So, the soldiers lined up on the roadside on their own to salute the people passing through the streets on their way to work to express their highest consideration for the masses. We are using our military salute to express our loyalty to the people in the capital."

[Video cuts to another officer, whose epaulets identify him as a lieutenant] "We are very moved by the understanding shown us by the people in the capital, very moved."

[First lieutenant colonel] "Very moved. For 5 days all we had to eat was hardtack and instant noodles. We arrived at the State Oceanography Bureau and State Trade Promotion Commission [as he talks, he turns around and points toward building behind him]. They gave us food, and prepared steamed buns and noodles for us. Holding the food in their hands, the fighters were moved to tears. The people indeed understand us. We and the people are of one heart." [Video cuts to another officer, whose epaulets identify him as another lieutenant colonel] "The overwhelming majority are understanding. Some people have family members who were wounded. There is some misunderstanding. Some people harbor resentment. This is understandable." [Video cuts to show a line of soldiers standing behind him on the sidewalk facing the street and saluting passersby]

[First lieutenant colonel] "It is necessary to distinguish the atrocities of russians and the resentment of some people who do not understand us. We should do this kind of propaganda. Over time they will understand. The two sides will communicate and restore relations between the Army and the people, which are as close as fish and water."

[Second lieutenant colonel] "In the course of carrying out our duty, we, first of all, do not (?jeer at) the masses. We want to present to the masses our soldiers' good bearing and discipline. As for the misunderstanding and abuse on the part of some members of the masses, we exercise forbearance. Therefore, wherever we are—we were assigned to the area around the Labor Cultural Palace before coming here—we adopt this attitude. Since

moving here on the morning of the 7th, the first thing we have done is to abide by the three main rules of discipline and eight points of attention, to cherish every straw and tree of the masses, every straw and tree of the people of the capital. We want very much for the people to be able to go to work as early as possible, and so we cleared up the streets as quickly as possible. Since yesterday morning, we voluntarily got things organized to salute and extend our consideration to the people. The purpose is to cultivate relations. Our political commissar [as he speaks, he looks at the first lieutenant colonel and smiles] has done a lot in this political work. Our hope is to promote relations with the people in the capital and clear up the misunderstanding as quickly as possible."

[Reporter] "Speaking of misunderstanding, many people have been accidentally injured. This misunderstanding [words indistinct]."

[First lieutenant colonel] "My unit [word indistinct] the situation. As far as all the troops are concerned, during the course of putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, some people were injured accidentally. We regret this very much. We are deeply grieved. However, we never pointed our guns at the people. We did not intend to suppress the students with guns. We keenly regret that people were injured accidentally."

Martial law enforcement troops in Beijing continued to clear up road barricades to restore traffic as quickly as possible. Some local units and people also voluntarily helped to clear up road barricades. [Video shows a line of about 10 soldiers holding AK-47s standing in 3-meter intervals in the street. Behind them are a row of parked military trucks. Cyclists are seen passing by in front of them. Video cuts to shows soldiers removing damaged road dividers, and then cuts to soldiers pushing away a damaged jeep]

Yesterday was the traditional Dragon Boat Festival. A person sent zongzi [pyramid-shaped dumplings made of glutinous rice eaten during the Dragon Boat Festival]. [Video cuts to show a soldier standing near curb, talking to a group of people gathered on sidewalk. Video shows an old lady handing over a plastic bag to a soldier in the street. The soldier shakes her hands to thank her]

For quite some time the soldiers did not have any vegetable supply. Some units and people sent vegetables to the troops. [Video cuts to soldiers unloading baskets of tomatoes from a van]

Veterans Visit Troops
OW1206092789 Beijing XINHUA in English
0832 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (XINHUA)—Veterans from the Central Advisory Commission today encouraged martial law enforcement officers and men to make further efforts to stabilize the general situation in the capital.

The veterans, headed by Vice-Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission Song Renqiong, toured a temporary camp set up near central Beijing's Tiananmen Square.

They inspected the troops and asked about accommodation facilities for soldiers who are enforcing martial law in Beijing.

Song extended his regards to officers and men of the martial command, armed police and public security departments.

"You have done an excellent job in ending unrest and suppressing rebellion. You have also restored the peace of the capital, and safeguarded the People's Republic, the interests of the various nationalities of China and the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party," he said.

However, he added, the counter-revolutionary rebellion has not yet been completely quashed, and he urged the troops to keep high vigilance and crack down on desperados in order to ensure the safety of the people's lives and property.

Liu Zhenhua, political commissar of the Beijing military area command, pledged, "we will carry forward the revolutionary spirit and contribute to the stability of the capital and safety of the people."

The visitors also included high-ranking officials from the State Council, and officers from the headquarters of the General Staff, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department of the People's Liberation Army.

Armed Police Study Deng Speech
OW1206072689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1430 GMT 11 Jun 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)—According to information provided by the news center of the martial law troops headquarters, the party committee of the armed police corps, cadres, and fighters at the organs of the Armed Police Force earnestly studied the important speech of Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, when he met with cadres at and above corps level of martial law troops. They take effective measures and are determined to contribute more to completely crushing the rebellion.

On the evening of 9 June, the Armed Police Force called an enlarged meeting of the party committee attended by leading cadres at and above command level of political and logistics departments; and on the morning of 10 June a meeting of cadres and fighters of organs attended by leaders of Beijing Armed Police Force. At the meetings, Commander Li Lianxiu and Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu transmitted the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping while meeting with cadres at and

above corps level of the martial law troops. Earnest discussions on the speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping were held at the meeting. To implement the instruction of Comrade Deng Xiaoping on completely quelling the rebellion, the party committee of the Armed Police Force called on armed police units to closely coordinate with the People's Liberation Army and public security personnel and strengthen work in the following areas:

We should organize earnest study of the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping among officers and fighters; strengthen ideology and political work among the troops; further unify thinking; firm up conviction; and with a firm and clearcut stand, struggle to the end against a small number of thugs and bad elements.

We should resolutely execute the State Council circular on resolutely stopping the storming of railways and on ensuring safe and normal operation of rail transport; satisfactorily fulfill the task entrusted to armed police units; ensure the complete safety of bridges, tunnels, and culverts; we should send units to maintain order at railway stations and stop the activities of stopping vehicles and sabotaging railway facilities.

Leading organs and cadres at all levels should further change their workstyles, break with convention, and do well in organization and command work. We should concern ourselves with the troops and take good care of them. We should try every possible means to maintain normal operation of the troops. Let cadres and fighters eat well and sleep well and let them be full of vigor and maintain a strong fighting spirit.

Public Announcements Continue To Be Issued

State Council Production Circular

OW0906141189 Beijing XINHUA in English
1344 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (XINHUA)—The State Council issued a circular today calling for the maintenance of normal economic orders and normal industrial production.

It said people's governments at various levels should rely on workers to maintain production order in factories. Those who instigate production interruption will be punished according to law, the circular said.

Local armed police should help maintain production orders and workers should be organized to protect factories and ensure a normal production.

More on Circular

OW0906130989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1106 GMT 9 Jun 89

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] Now we broadcast an announcement issued by the State Council on 9 June on resolutely stopping disruption of economic order and ensuring normal industrial production.

In the last few days, we have achieved initial victory in the struggle of putting down counterrevolutionary riots in Beijing. However, a very small number of rebellious elements and bad people with ulterior motives have not taken their defeat lying down. They have fabricated and spread rumors everywhere, agitated the masses, and incited some students to give speeches in factories, or even blocked factory gates in an attempt to stop workers from going to work. These people have cut off traffic to factories, incited workers to go on strike, making it impossible to carry out production work as usual. They have attempted to disrupt the whole country to overthrow the Communist leadership and socialist system by collapsing the economy. We must heighten our vigilance against the evil plots of a very small number of reactionary elements, and must take decisive measures to fully expose their plots. We should motivate the vast numbers of workers and the masses to resolutely fight the sabotaging acts of these people, and enlist the help of workers and the masses in doing so. To maintain normal economic order and to ensure normal industrial production, the following is hereby announced:

1. The people's governments and departments in charge of industrial production at all levels should regard ensuring normal industrial production as important work, and take effective measures to ensure that this work is properly carried out. They should enlist the help of the vast numbers of workers and the masses, and enable trade union organizations at all levels to fully play their role to maintain production order and ensure normal industrial production.
2. No one is allowed to use any pretext to besiege factories, mines, and enterprises; disrupt traffic order; and stop workers from going to work. A very small number of bad people who incite others to sabotage production work should be fully exposed and punished according to the law.
3. Public security and armed police departments of all localities should tighten protection of important enterprises. They should employ sufficient force to help production enterprises maintain security and order. A very few number of bad people who sabotage production work should be struck with hard blows. We must not be softhearted toward them.
4. The worker class is the main force of industrial production. Therefore, workers should display the spirit of a master, overcome difficulties, stay fast at their posts, and ensure good production work. All kinds of speeches and collusive activities designed to disrupt production order must be resolutely criticized, rebuked, and stopped. If necessary, factories may organize factory-protection teams to protect labor results of factories and workers, and to maintain normal production order.
5. Leaders at all levels should seriously organize the vast numbers of workers to study the CPC Central Committee's and the State Council's open letter to all CPC

members and all people of the country. They should ensure good ideological and political work to enable the vast numbers of workers to realize that doing their assigned job well and ensuring good production work are a practical step to ensure the nation's stability and workers' vital interests. The vast numbers of workers should unite together and work hand in hand to create a good economic order and production environment.

All localities should widely publicize and resolutely carry out the above five points.

[Signed] The State Council of the People's Republic of China

[Dated] 9 June, 1989.

'Text' of Public Security Notice
*OW1206060489 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[From "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The PRC Ministry of Public Security on 12 June issued a public notice calling for resolutely suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion and curbing the social turmoil. The full text follows:

The following public notice is hereby issued to resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, curb the grave disturbances in some other cities, maintain normal social order in the capital and other parts of the country, protect the interests of the state and the safety of the people's lives and property, and defend the causes of reform, opening to the outside world, and socialist modernization.

1. All illegal organizations which incite or create social disturbances and counterrevolutionary rebellion are banned. In their public notice No 10, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Martial Law Command declared: The Self-government Union of College Students and Self-government Federation of Trade Unions in Beijing are illegal organizations. They must disband themselves voluntarily and immediately, and their members must immediately cease all their illegal activities. Leaders of the two illegal organizations must immediately surrender themselves to public security organs in their localities if they wish to receive lenient treatment. Those who refuse to give themselves up to public security organs will be arrested, brought to justice, and dealt with severely according to law.

In other cities of the country where riots or disturbances have occurred, local public security organs should, after obtaining approval from the local government, ban by formal decree all illegal organizations which incited or created such riots or disturbances. All such organizations must be immediately disbanded, and all their illegal activities must be immediately stopped. Leaders of these organizations must register with local public security

organs within a specified time; those who refuse to do so and continue their activities must be severely dealt with according to law. Ordinary members of those organizations may not be investigated, except for those who violated the criminal law and must be investigated for their criminal responsibility according to law.

2. Local public security organs should investigate, according to law, the criminal responsibility of those who have shielded or given shelter to leaders of illegal organizations and ringleaders of those creating disturbances.

3. Public security organs should take over firearms and ammunition, and military or police instruments and equipment, seized or found during the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital as well as inflammatory and demagogic propaganda material printed by illegal organizations; those who hide such articles must immediately turn them in to local public security organs; while those who hide such articles and refuse to turn them in shall be severely dealt with according to law.

4. Local public security organs may immediately arrest, according to law, members of illegal organizations who have gone to places other than their own to continue establishing ties with other people and to instigate them to create disturbances or engage in other illegal or criminal activities whenever discovered.

5. Ringleaders who gather people together to storm party and government organizations, broadcasting and television stations, and other major departments, who gather people together to block traffic or disrupt traffic order in such a manner as to suspend highway or rail transport, and who bring a city to a standstill must be arrested and severely dealt with according to law.

6. Whenever people gather to create disturbances, local public security organs and units of the Armed Police Force must take resolute measures to force them to disperse [qiangzhi qustan]. Local public security organs may arrest on the spot those who participate in creating disturbances or engage in beating, smashing, looting, burning, or killing as well as other criminal offenders.

7. In performing their duties under critical conditions, such as resistance to arrest, riots, attacks, seizure of firearms, and refusal to cease one's violent act of disrupting social order, people's police should use their weapons in self-defense to curb criminal activities according to relevant rules and regulations.

8. The broad masses should vigorously expose and inform against counterrevolutionary ruffians; criminals engaging in beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing; and other criminal offenders. They should support and assist public security organs, public security cadres and police, and commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Force in performing their official duties according to law and make concerted efforts with the latter to maintain social order.

Municipal Notice No 12

*OW0906134289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
1109 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] The following is Public Notice No 12 issued by the Beijing municipal government and the command of the martial law enforcement troops:

A number of counterrevolutionary rioters have posted and distributed counterrevolutionary slogans, leaflets, and big- and small-character posters everywhere during the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing. They have repeatedly fabricated rumors and incited people to create disturbances. Their means are vicious and very dangerous. To deal with this, the Beijing municipal government and the command of the martial law enforcement troops hereby make the following announcement:

1. Those who plan, design, and print the slogans, leaflets, and big- and small-character posters for the counterrevolutionary rebellion and those who organize the posting and distribution of them must stop their criminal activities and voluntarily surrender themselves to the public security organs, to be entitled to lenient treatment. Those who refuse voluntary surrender will be severely punished according to law.

2. Those who abet people to post and distribute the slogans, leaflets, and big- and small-character posters for the counterrevolutionary rebellion must immediately stop their activities, make a confession to their units or the subdistrict office, and hand over slogans and leaflets in hand.

3. The slogans, leaflets, and big- and small-character posters left behind must be immediately cleared away. The PLA, the armed police forces, and cadres and policemen on duty will subdue by force those who obstruct the clearing process.

4. Citizens are urged to heighten their vigilance. They should neither believe rumors, nor gather to watch incidents, nor spread rumors. They should immediately report to authorities those who post and distribute the aforementioned materials, and they have the right to stop their activities and to seize and hand them over to public security organs. [dated] 9 June 1989

Municipal Notice No 13

*OW1106040289 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[“Notice No 13 of the Beijing Municipal People’s Government and the Headquarters of the Martial Law Units”—from the “News and Press Review” program]

[Text] In order to strike hard at the counterrevolutionary rebellious elements, the Beijing Municipal People’s Government and the headquarters of the martial law units hereby announce:

1. Effective immediately, those who smashed, robbed, or burned military vehicles, police vehicles, trolleys, buses, or other civilian vehicles during the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital, and those who conspired, organized, instigated, or facilitated the rebellion must surrender to the local public security organs and ask for lenient treatment. Those who refuse to do so will be arrested and brought to justice, and they will be punished harshly.

2. Residents in Beijing are expected to expose and report the above felonies by means of the crime-reporting telephone line or by directly reporting to public security organs.

[Signed] Beijing Municipal People’s Government

[Dated] 10 June 1989

TV Shows ‘Orderly’ Tiananmen Clearing 4 Jun

*OW1006191089 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the “National News Hookup” program]

[Text] [Video begins with a caption board reading “Record of Actual Scenes of Clearing Tiananmen Square on the Morning of 4 June,” cuts to shot of a crowd of demonstrators. Caption on the screen reads: 4 June, Beijing]

Report by the Information Department of the Headquarters of Martial Law Troops: Here is a rebroadcast of the actual scenes of Tiananmen Square being cleared. At the same time, we will expose a rumormonger alleging the bloodbath of Tiananmen Square.

[Video shows soldiers marching forward, with an intercut showing a tank] On 3 and 4 June, a shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion occurred in the capital of Beijing following a more-than-1-month-old turmoil. The martial law enforcement units of the People’s Liberation Army units were ordered to enter the city to clear up Tiananmen Square. At 0130 in the morning, the Beijing Municipal People’s Government and the headquarters of martial law troops issued an emergency notice, urging those remaining in the square to leave quickly. The notice was broadcast over and over again by loud speakers for as long as 3 hours. The masses who were in the square as onlookers gradually left after hearing the broadcast. At the time, there were approximately several thousand young students sitting in the square. They were at the southern end of the square near the Monument of the People’s Heroes. [video shots of demonstrators leaving, some hand in hand] At about 0300, they sent representatives to tell the martial law enforcement units that they were willing to withdraw from the square of their own accord. The martial law troops welcomed this. At 0430 in the morning, a notice of the headquarters of martial law troops was broadcast in the square, saying that steps were ready to be taken to clear the square. On

hearing the notice, the thousands of students in the square immediately assembled into teams. A team of hand-in-hand picketers was also formed. At about 0500, they began to leave the square in an orderly manner. After the students left the square, the fighters examined every tent that the students had used as shelters, and, after making sure that nobody remained there, tore down the tents and removed them. The entire clearing-up process was completed at 0530. Throughout the clearing-up process, the students staging a sit-in in the square had no direct conflict with the martial law enforcement units, nor did a single person die.

The following is part of a video recording made on the spot. [Video shows empty tents and bedding left on the ground, a soldier trying to tear down a tent, other soldiers pulling out flags and throwing them away. Video cuts to show the goddess statue being toppled, soldiers pulling down a red streamer from the Monument of the People's Heroes. Shots are also shown of a group of delighted soldiers, some raising their rifles, some clapping hands; soldiers standing on a railed terrace with the base of the monument in the background. Pan shots show the square with tents, some already torn down, some still standing there; something being burned; and bicycles and pulled-down rails lying on the ground. Soldiers are seen sitting in line while several individual soldiers are walking]

In the past few days, however, a rumor has been circulating in the streets of Beijing alleging that blood flowed at Tiananmen like a river. This is because some ruffians are mingled with the masses, and they have fabricated the rumor to mislead the public. Here we show a rumormonger. [Video shows a middle-aged man speaking to a Chinese-speaking Caucasian female, surrounded by several people. Caption reads "Rumor in society about clearing up Tiananmen Square"]

[Begin recording] [Middle-aged man] Too many people were crushed by vehicles or otherwise killed.

[Female] Did you see that?

[Middle-aged man] Yes. [words indistinct] They used armored vehicles to crush people, making them into mincemeat. They killed people with guns and beat people with clubs. [words indistinct] When people were beaten and became faint, they shot and killed them. [words indistinct] It was too cruel. I had never seen anything like it before. [Video shows people clapping hands.]

[Middle-aged man] Many students saw these cruel acts. Now, many people are thinking of ways to kill the students. If one of them came out singly, they would kill him.

[Female] [Words indistinct]

[Unidentified voice] We learned this from the Voice of America.

[Middle-aged man] We learned this from the Voice of America. Now, nearly 20,000 people have died. Some 20,000 are dead.

[Female] [Words indistinct]

[Middle-aged man] All that is not true. [end recording]

We hope that the residents of Beijing will inform against this and other rumormongers and help the public security departments to arrest this particular vicious rumormonger.

Beijing Reportedly Returning to Normal

News Says City 'Recovering'
OW1106083089 Beijing XINHUA in English
0812 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—China's capital is recovering from a tense situation having shrouded the city since martial law enforcement troops entered downtown a week ago.

More and more residents are seen going up and down the street, which was seen much less visitors than at usual time in the last few days, the PEOPLE'S DAILY reported today. [sentence as received]

Road blockades have been cleared away and garbage piled up on road sides is being removed. Streams of bicycles are seen moving along both sides of the streets and public traffic service has been restored.

According to the report, 166 of 170 bus lines have become operational. And the subways went into operation four days ago.

Many shops in the Wangfujing Street, one of the busiest shopping centers in Beijing, began to open yesterday, some banks, grain shops and food markets have restarted their businesses after a short period of closure.

Middle and primary schools, which have closed for nearly a week, have issued notices to resume classes next Monday.

TV Reports Normalcy
OW1006120089 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" Program]

[Text] According to the Information Department of the Martial Law Troops Headquarters, thanks to the efforts of the officers and men of the martial law troops and sanitation workers of the capital in the past few days, Tiananmen Square in the capital has recovered its original dignified, clean, and tidy appearance. [Video shows high-angle pan shots of Tiananmen and surrounding buildings.]

When the sun began to rise at 0550 today, a solemn flag-raising ceremony was held in Tiananmen Square. The military band of the People's Liberation Army [PLA] played the majestic national anthem of the PRC, and the brightly colored five-starred red flag rose slowly. [Video shows three soldiers marching in measured steps in the direction of the camera. The center soldier is holding a post with a folded flag. Mao's portrait is seen hanging on the wall in the background. Soldiers stop at the flagpost. Folded flag turned over to a soldier for unfolding and hoisting. Band plays national anthem and columns of helmeted gun-toting uniformed soldiers stand in attention as flag is being raised.]

After the flag-raising ceremony, literary and art workers of the General Political Department's song and dance ensemble staged a performance in the square to extend comfort to officers and men of the martial law troops. [Video shows soldiers seated on the ground in tiananmen square, guns resting on their right shoulders, listening to a song being sung by a female vocalist.]

According to the Information Department of the Martial Law Troops Headquarters, thanks to the joint efforts of the martial law troops and departments concerned of Beijing municipality, the main traffic on east and west Changan avenue was basically restored this morning. Buses operated normally in front of Tiananmen Square. Officers and men of the martial law troops continue to patrol and stand guard at the various intersections. Public order in the capital is returning to normal day by day.

Today, surface traffic has basically returned to normal on the road sections between Gongzhufen and Liubukou in Beijing municipality. These sections were most severely damaged by ruffians. At 0900, this station's reporter started out from Gongzhufen, went past Muxudi and Xidan, and headed for Liubukou. Along the way, he noticed that the burned army trucks on the road had been towed away. Sanitation workers and PLA fighters are cleaning up garbage on the road. The roads were all clear. According to departments concerned, as of 1600 today, trolley bus service on 145 routes had resumed in downtown and suburban areas, including 68 routes in the downtown areas, and 77 routes in the suburban areas. Some 930 trolley buses were put into operation.

Subway trains made 297 runs on 8 June, transporting more than 640,000 people. Today, another set of cars was put into operation again. Some 65 long-distance buses are already operating in the outlying suburban counties. Passenger transportation has resumed from downtown area to Yanqing, Miyun, Fangshan, Daxing, Pinggu, and other districts and counties. The operation is good and the roads are all clear. [Video shows scenes of streets in Beijing. Traffic is unobstructed. Streets are dominated by cyclists. Only a few buses and motor vehicles are seen.]

Some 682 traffic police are on point duty in 253 locations today. along the way, the martial law enforcement troops could be seen displaying strict discipline, and performing their duties to maintain order in the capital. Workers of a trolley bus company were also seen repairing trolley bus circuit lines damaged by ruffians. [video shows police directing traffic, army trucks parked along the road, with a soldier standing guard by each truck as people cycle past them. shots of workers repairing overhead wire in the street.]

The junction at Lishi Road is one of the most severely damaged section during the 3 june riot. Shops here resumed normal business yesterday. commercial departments have concentrated their efforts to ship in grain, vegetables, and other staple foods. The martial law enforcement troops alone have dispatched 120 army trucks to help with transportation of grain and vegetables. Supply of vegetables on the market has neared the normal level. State-run shops alone have marketed 4 million jin of vegetables. Supply of meat, eggs, and other major nonstaple foods is ample. [Video shows customers shopping in a store, stacks of goods on the shelves.]

Today, public transportation in Beijing has further improved. At 1600 today, this reporter noticed that buses on routes no 1, no 4, no 52, and no 57 were running from opposite directions on east and west Changan Avenue. Bus operation was normal along the way from Gongzhufen to Bawangfen. A one-way bus ride takes about 45 minutes.

With the permission of the martial law troops headquarters, buses are already running through tiananmen square. Buses of routes no 10 and no 15 have been partially put into operation. According to a comrade of the public transportation company, damaged buses are being repaired in a hurry, with the exception of those burned by ruffians. [Video shows Army trucks and buses traveling on Changan Avenue, people boarding a bus]

Situation Peaceful 10 Jun
OW1006014189 Beijing XINHUA in English
0127 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—As martial law enforcement troops are patrolling the streets of Beijing, more and more residents are seen shopping or going to work and some of them are found chatting with soldiers.

Road blockades have been cleared but garbage have piled up on road sides waiting to be removed. Streams of bicycles are seen moving on both sides of the streets and public transport service has been restored.

According to the Beijing Public Transport Company, 139 of the 174 bus lines have become operational. The four bus lines which run through the northern edge of the Tiananmen Square have also resumed operation.

The subways went into operation three days ago.

Some big industrial companies, such as the Capital Iron and Steel Complex and the Yanshan Petrochemical Corporation, have all along maintained normal production order in the days of chaos.

Many medium-sized and small shops began to open yesterday and big department stores are preparing to open in two days.

The supply of vegetables has been increasing and the prices of some vegetables began to go down.

Middle and primary schools, which have closed for nearly a week, have issued notices to resume classes next week.

Tiananmen to Reopen 13 June
HK1206090089 Hong Kong AFP in English
0853 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP)—Tiananmen Square will be reopened to vehicle traffic Tuesday for the first time since it was occupied June 4 by martial-law troops and tanks, it was reported Monday.

But passing vehicles, including buses, cars and bicycles, will not be permitted to stop in the square until further notice, the BEIJING EVENING NEWS said, quoting vice mayor Zhang Beifa.

The Forbidden City, situated on the north side of Tiananmen Square, will also be reopened, but visitors will have to enter by its back door, the newspaper said.

Traffic along Changan Avenue, which runs along the north side of Tiananmen Square, was reopened to motor vehicles Sunday. But pedestrians and bicycles were still obliged to make detours.

The decision to reopen Tiananmen Square to traffic was taken at a municipal meeting Monday chaired by Mr Zhang, the newspaper said.

Tiananmen Square was the focal point of student protests for more democracy in China before troops crushed the movement June 4 at the cost of thousands of lives and sealed off the plaza with armored cars and tanks.

Government Garnering Support From Various Sectors

Beijing Students Support Government
OW1106090089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1630 GMT 9 Jun 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)—According to the Information Department of the Martial Law Troops Headquarters, at 2100 tonight [1200 GMT], a person who said his name was Yang Guang called the office of the People's Liberation Army's General Political Department on behalf of 12 students of the Political

Science and Law University. He said: We just saw Chairman Deng of the Military Commission on television. He looked healthy and mentally alert. We are very glad and greatly inspired by this and our resolve to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion is even more strengthened. Previously, our patriotism was abused by a handful of people with ulterior motives. It was again exploited by a number of dregs in society during the turmoil, causing irreparable losses to the state. On reflection, we feel immensely guilty. We should atone for our crimes with concrete patriotic action by immediately resuming classes, studying hard, and making up for the lost time.

We wish the central leaders good health and hope that we will earnestly learn from our experience after putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, overcome mistakes in work, solve all kinds of problems, improve the economic environment and rectify the economic order, and carry out construction of the motherland in a still better way. There must not be another distressing incident like this one.

If possible, please convey our views to the central leaders and the Information Department of the Martial Law Troops Headquarters.

Armed Forces Pledge Allegiance
OW1006014389 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1420 GMT 9 Jun 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)—The CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Central Military Commission, and the Liberation Army General Political Department have received messages from the Navy; the Air Force; the II Artillery Corps; the Commission for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry; the National Defense University, the Academy of Military Sciences; and the party committee of the organs directly under the Military Commission, expressing support for the central authorities' important policy decision to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital.

Navy

The Central Military Commission and the General Political Department:

Following the issuance of the “letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country” by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on 5 June, the Standing Committee of the Navy party committee earnestly organized study and discussion sessions. Members of the Standing Committee have unanimously pledged to resolutely support the important policy decision and decisive measures adopted by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion. The consensus is that the serious counterrevolutionary

rebellion that occurred in the capital recently was pre-meditated and engineered by an extremely small number of people, and that the rebellion has exposed, in a concentrated form, their opposition to CPC leadership, in a vain attempt to topple the socialist system and subvert the People's Republic. At the crucial hour of vital importance to the future destiny of the party and the country, the martial law enforcement troops executed, with resolve, the central authorities' policy decision, winning an initial victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and safeguarding the four cardinal principles; the People's Republic, which was founded with the lives of tens of millions of martyrs; and the fundamental interests of the party and the people. Firmly responding to the call of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the party committee, Communist Party members, and all officers and men of the Navy will take a clear-cut stand and make their share of contributions to thoroughly quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

In line with the guidelines and demands of the central authorities' policy decision, we have issued a circular to all units of the Navy, urging them to diligently study the "letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country" from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, as well as the 4 June JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, and to maintain unfailing unity with the party Central Committee politically and in action. The circular also urges the organs directly under the Navy and units stationed in Beijing to do everything within their capacities to provide such logistic support as food, lodging, vehicles, and medical supplies to the martial law troops.

In order to further implement the central authorities' policy decision, we have worked out the following arrangements for our units: 1) We will achieve unity in thinking among troops based on the central authorities' policy decision, and educate cadres and soldiers to fully recognize the true story and essence of the counterrevolutionary rebellion; to grasp the seriousness of the situation and the protracted, arduous, and complicated nature of the struggle; and to be thoroughly aware that whether or not the rebellion can be suppressed concerns the survival of the People's Republic, the party, and the nation; 2) we will bring into play the role of party organizations at all levels as leadership cores and fighting forces in teaching party members to recognize the seriousness of the struggle, make a clear distinction between right and wrong, take a firm stand, actively plunge into the struggle to quell the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and withstand tests in the struggle; 3) we will step up publicity and mass media work, publicizing, through different channels and diverse means, the central authorities' guidelines and truth about the rebellion and exposing all kinds of rumors in order to foster strong public opinions in the Navy for opposing and putting down the rebellion; and 4) we shall ensure the security and smooth operations of commanding organs at all levels and resolutely stop rioters from storming into, attacking, and sabotaging such organs.

[Signed] The Navy CPC Committee

[Dated] 7 June 1989

Air Force

The General Political Department:

On 4 and 5 June, Standing Committee members of the Air Force party committee and the large numbers of cadres and fighters of all Air Force units repeatedly studied the "letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country" from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, the central leading comrades' important speeches, and the 4 June JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial, and pledged to resolutely support the party Central Committee's policy decision to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion and fulfill the various tasks entrusted upon the Air Force by the Central Military Commission.

After conducting studies, the Air Force party committee and commanders and fighters expressed the greatest indignation toward the counterrevolutionaries who engineered, organized, and staged the rebellion, and against the ruffians who frenziedly engaged in violent acts such as beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing, and extended high tribute and regards to the commanders and fighters of the martial law enforcement units who made important contributions to defending the party Central Committee, defending our People's Republic, and defending the capital. The masses of cadres and fighters of the Air Force are convinced that the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have the capability and certainty to put down the current rebellion, stabilize the situation in the capital and throughout the country, and consolidate stability and unity.

The Air Force party committee believes that this shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion is unprecedented since the founding of the republic, is the malignant development of the turmoil deliberately stirred up by an extremely small number of people recently, and is the bad result of the long-standing rampancy of the trend of bourgeois liberalization. The objective of the rebellion was to make a vain attempt to overthrow the leadership of the party, to negate the socialist system, and to subvert the People's Republic of China. Putting down the current rebellion is in complete accord with the fundamental interests of the people of the entire country, and it fully reflects the strong desire of the Air Force's commanders and fighters. At a time when the destiny and future of the party and the state are seriously threatened, we are determined to rally closely around the party Central Committee, to adopt a firm and clear-cut stand in opposing the rebellion, and to resolutely join the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country in fulfilling our tasks entrusted to us by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the

Central Military Commission. We will resolutely struggle against the reactionaries who harbor bitter hatred toward the party and the socialist system, and will defend the fruits of the revolution, construction, and reform.

The Air Force party committee has said that it will organize its troops to further study the directives of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; further unify the thinking and action of the cadres and fighters; consciously maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee ideologically and politically; strengthen controls [guan li] over its troops; strengthen ideological and political work among them; strictly enforce discipline; earnestly carry out its duties; do a good job in training for combat readiness; and make due contributions to quelling the rebellion and stabilizing the situation.

[Signed] The Air Force CPC Committee

[Dated] 7 June 1989

II Artillery Corps

The Central Military Commission, the party Central Committee, and the State Council:

The political turmoil, which lasted for more than 1 month in Beijing, has rapidly evolved into a counterrevolutionary rebellion since 3 June, at the instigation of an extremely small number of people. Their insidious objective of overthrowing the leadership of the Communist Party and negating the socialist system is now as clear as daylight. Their means of beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing are shocking. At a time when the party and the state are confronted with danger, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have quickly adopted resolute measures to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, to stabilize the capital, and to reassure the entire country. The measures are very timely, entirely correct, and have the firm support of party members, the military, and the people. We firmly support them.

In recent days, the Standing Committee of the party committee of the II Artillery Corps has conscientiously studied the "message to all party members and the people of the entire country" from the party Central Committee and the State Council and has studied the speeches made by Comrades Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and Qiao Shi on 6 June [date as received]. The members of the Standing Committee unanimously agree that although initial victory has been won in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, the situation in the capital and even throughout the country is still very grim. The party and the state are confronted with a life-and-death situation. The situation itself provides a practical test for every party member, particularly high-ranking leading cadres. The People's Army, as a strong pillar of the dictatorship of the proletariat, must

at all times maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee in political matters and in action, and resolutely obey the command of the Central Military Commission. The II Artillery Corps party committee has promptly circulated the speeches by central leading comrades and the materials on putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion among its units, and has called on them to study the speeches and the materials and to publicize them among their troops. The party committee has urged all units to unify the thinking of the commanders and fighters around the party Central Committee, to strengthen controls [guan li], and to make organizational preparations in order to be ready at all times to fulfill the tasks entrusted to them by the Central Military Commission, in order to defend, with actual deeds, the People's Republic, which was founded at the cost of the lives of tens of thousands of revolutionary martyrs, and to defend the great achievements of the reform and construction of the past 10 years.

[Signed] The CPC Committee of the II Artillery Corps

[Dated] 7 June 1989

The Commission for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry

The party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission:

Over the past few days, the large numbers of commanders and fighters of the Commission for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry have conscientiously studied the "letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country" from the party Central Committee and the State Council, as well as a series of instructions from the central authorities and the three general departments, and listened to and read the relevant messages and news reports. We are very indignant toward the appalling counterrevolutionary rebellion engineered by an extremely small number of people, and we resolutely support the decisive measures taken by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission to put down the rebellion.

The counterrevolutionary rebellion is a result of the escalation of a massive turmoil long premeditated by an extremely small number of people. They have openly flaunted the banner of "taking up arms to topple the government" in a vain attempt to overthrow, with force, the CPC leadership, negate the socialist system, and subvert the People's Republic. The large numbers of commanders and fighters who have witnessed the cruel scenes are extremely angered by the vicious means used by a handful of rioters in committing such atrocities as beating, smashing, looting, arson, and killing. We strongly condemn the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the fascist atrocities engineered by a very few people! We firmly believe that the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission are determined and confident in directing the martial law units, the Armed

Police Forces, the public security police, and the people of the capital to make joint efforts to thoroughly smash this counterrevolutionary rebellion. We also strongly demand that severe punishment be meted out for counterrevolutionary ruffians and their behind-the-scenes instigators and leaders. We absolutely must not be lenient toward them; otherwise there will be no end to the trouble in the future.

The Commission for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry shoulders the important task of the motherland's socialist modernization. The large numbers of our scientists, engineers, technicians, workers, cadres, and Liberation Army commanders and fighters are determined to rally closely around the party Central Committee, obeying orders and listening to commands so as to contribute more to putting down the rebellion; maintaining normal research, production, experiments, teaching, and work order; and accelerating the modernization of our Army's weapons and equipment!

[Signed] The CPC Committee of the Commission for National Defense Science, Technology, and Industry

[Dated] 7 June 1989

National Defense University

The General Political Department:

The party committee and all comrades of the National Defense University, after earnestly studying the "letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country" from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, unanimously pledge to support, with resolve, the decisive measures taken by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The university party committee holds that the turmoil started by a very few people in the early morning of 3 June escalated to an appalling counterrevolutionary rebellion, aimed at toppling party leadership, negating the socialist system, and subverting the PRC. Had we failed to take decisive measures to quell the rebellion, the People's Republic, founded with the lives of tens of millions of martyrs, might have been overthrown, the fruits of socialist construction and decade-long reform destroyed overnight, and the whole country shrouded in white terror [bai se kong bu 4101 5331 1858 1831, referring to the Kuomintang]. The decisive action taken to quell the rebellion is entirely righteous and in line with the aspirations and vital interests of the residents in the capital, as well as the people all over the country. At this critical moment of national calamity, the party committee of the National Defense University urges all teachers, staff members, and workers, as well as all students, to fully recognize the utmost severity of the struggle and unify their thinking and action on the basis of the central authorities' guidelines, taking a firm stance and obeying the commanders, so as to unswervingly implement the

wise policy decision of the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission, to carry out the struggle to put down the rebellion to the end, and to safeguard the fruits of revolution, construction, and reform.

[Signed] The CPC Committee of the National Defense University

[Dated] 7 June 1989

Academy of Military Sciences

The General Political Department:

Over the past few days, Standing Committee members of the party committee of the Academy of Military Sciences have repeatedly studied and seriously discussed the "letter to all Communist Party members and people all over the country" and the 4 June JIEFANGJUN BAO editorial.

The participants in the meeting expressed the greatest indignation toward and strongly denounced the handful of extremely vicious rioters who obstructed the martial law enforcement units from carrying out their tasks in the capital, cruelly beat up and insulted officers and men of the Liberation Army, and staged a shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion; unanimously expressed resolute support for the correct decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion; highly appraised the initial victory won by the martial law enforcement units, public security personnel, and armed police in the capital in putting down the rebellion; and expressed their profound grief for those cadres and fighters who gloriously sacrificed their lives in the course of putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

The participants unanimously agreed that the out-and-out counterrevolutionary rebellion that occurred on 3 June was the malignant development of the turmoil engineered and created by an extremely small number of people recently. The rebellion has completely bared their opposition to CPC leadership and the socialist system and their attempts to promote bourgeois liberalization in a big way. Had their schemes succeeded, our country and nation would have been plunged into serious disaster. Resolutely suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion is in complete accord with the interests and common desire of the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of all nationalities across the country.

Members of the Standing Committee have said that under the current grim situation, they will resolutely maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee, closely rally around it, listen to its words and not listen to rumors, stick to their posts, do their work well, and do their best to thoroughly put down the rebellion.

[Signed] The CPC Committee of the Academy of Military Sciences

[Dated] 8 June 1989

Departments Directly Under the Military Commission

The General Political Department:

In recent days, all party members, Communist Youth League [CYL] members, cadres, fighters, staff members, and workers of the departments directly under the Central Military Commission have listened, with very incited feelings, to news broadcasts about the martial law enforcement units quickly putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the "message to all party members and the people of the entire country" from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council. They have held earnest discussion meetings and unanimously agreed that the resolute measures to quickly put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, adopted by the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission at a time when the party and the state are faced with a life-and-death situation, are very wise, and indicated their resolute support for the measures.

They expressed the greatest indignation toward and strongly condemned the crimes committed by an extremely small number of cruel counterrevolutionary rioters. Recently, the turmoil incited and created by an extremely small number of people who followed a pre-meditated and organized plan became more and more serious and finally evolved into a shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion. Their criminal objective was to subvert the people's democratic dictatorship, overthrow the leadership of the CPC, and overthrow the socialist system. The commanders and fighters of the martial law enforcement units, public security personnel, and armed police have resolutely implemented the orders of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission; upheld justice; displayed an unyielding heroic spirit; and with their lives, defended the people's political power and the dignity of the capital. All extended high tribute to the commanders and fighters of the martial law enforcement units, public security cadres and policemen, and armed police who made immortal contributions to quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion; extended cordial regards to the comrades who were gloriously injured in the act of putting down the rebellion; and expressed their deep grief for the martyrs who were cruelly killed by the counterrevolutionary rioters.

All comrades unanimously indicated that they will wage the struggle of putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion through to the end and make positive contributions to protecting the capital and stabilizing the situation throughout the country under the leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission. All comrades pledged to do the following tasks well: 1) They will conscientiously

study and publicize the series of important directives issued by the party Central Committee, strive to acquire an adequate understanding of the importance of this political struggle, strengthen their confidence of victory, and maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee under all circumstances; 2) they will thoroughly expose the counterrevolutionary rioters' atrocities and schemes, display a dauntless revolutionary spirit, and wage a resolute struggle against words and deeds detrimental to the interests of the state and the people; 3) they will carry forward the Army's glorious tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, ardently cherish the capital, ardently cherish the people of the capital, ardently cherish young students, and make contributions to quickly restoring normal public order, production order, livelihood order, scientific research, and teaching order in the capital; 4) they will stick to their work posts, fulfill their duties, and resolutely accomplish the tasks entrusted to them by the Central Military Commission; and 5) they will heighten their vigilance, guard against and strike back at the sabotage of the elements of the counterrevolutionary rebellion, and defend the leading organs of the Military Commission.

[Signed] The CPC Committee of the departments directly under the Central Military Commission

[Dated] 7 June 1989

Military Regions Support Deng
OW1206101989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 11 Jun 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The Nanjing, Chengdu, and Lanzhou Military Regions; headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force; and others have earnestly studied the important speech made by Chairman Deng Xiaoping at a meeting of cadres at and above the Army level of the Martial Law Enforcement Troops. They pledged to be firm defenders of socialism.

While studying the speech, leading comrades of the party committee of the Nanjing Military Region unanimously held that Chairman Deng's speech analyzed, from the perspective of a strategically advantageous height, the origin and substance of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital. It is of extremely great significance for unifying the thinking of the whole party, the whole Army, and people throughout the nation, boosting their morale and winning a victory in thoroughly putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Commander Xiang Shouzhi said in his speech: Facts about the repression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion once again show that it is fortunate for our party and the republic that Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other long-tested proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, who have weathered many storms and struggles, are alive and in good health. During every crucial moment

of the struggle, the revolutionaries of the older generation, together with the majority of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee, have made correct decisions, thus saving the party and the people's republic. With revolutionaries of the older generation personally at the helm and command, we have a reliable guarantee for thoroughly putting down the rebellion. On behalf of the Standing Committee of the party committee of the Nanjing Military Region, Political Commissar Fu Kuiqing urged all troops in the region to earnestly study and thoroughly understand the important speech of Chairman Deng; study the series of important directives issued by the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and the Central Military Commission; further unify their thinking and act in unison; and firmly maintain a high degree of unity with the CPC Central Committee.

While studying the speech, the party committee of the Chengdu Military Region unanimously held: The important speech of Chairman Deng shows great foresight, is penetrating, and right on the target. It has enabled us to see clearly the current situation, clearly defined our orientation, and increased our confidence. This is not an accidental struggle; it is an inevitable one. Ironclad evidence shows that the 26 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial was absolutely correct. In the course of study and discussion, the party committee held: Tremendous tasks lie ahead if we are to win a complete victory in the current struggle. The struggle is very complicated. Leadership at all levels must take a clear-cut and firm stand, heighten its vigilance, and firmly struggle against any anti-party or anti-socialist rebellion.

The Standing Committee of the party committee of the Lanzhou Military Region repeatedly and earnestly studied and discussed Chairman Deng's important speech. The committee members said: Chairman Deng's meeting with the representatives of the Martial Law Enforcement Troops represents a morale booster for the whole party, the whole Army, and people throughout the country and is a heavy blow to the hostile forces at home and abroad. We must take the Martial Law Enforcement Troops as the model and persistently oppose and stop turmoil. For the interests of the state and the nation, we will go through fire and water without any hesitation the moment we get orders from the CPC Central Committee and the Central Military Commission.

The headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force convened an enlarged party committee meeting and a meeting of cadres and fighters. At the meetings, Commander Li Lianxiu and Political Commissar Zhang Xiufu relayed the important speech of Comrade Deng Xiaoping and conducted earnest discussions. The party committee of the headquarters of the Chinese People's Armed Police Force urged officers and men of the armed police force to further unify their thinking and struggle against the thugs and bad elements to the end. We should resolutely implement the circular of the State Council on resolutely stopping the storming of railways and on ensuring the absolute safety of bridges, tunnels, culverts;

we should send troops to maintain order at railway stations and stop the activities of stopping vehicles and sabotaging railway facilities.

All commanders and fighters of the Heroes' Regiment of Guangxi Border Guards at Faka Shan sent a telegram. It says: Chairman Deng's important speech has enabled people to see clearly the criminal objective of a handful of people who have vainly attempted to overthrow the CPC, negate the socialist system, and topple the republic. The putting down of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital by the Martial Law Enforcement Troops enjoys the support of the people. We firmly support their action.

Tibet Commanders Support Deng

HK1206131389 Lhasa Tibet Regional Service
in Mandarin 1030 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 June all the leading comrades of the Tibet Military District, who were in Lhasa City, and all the leading comrades of the Headquarters, the Political Department, and the Logistics Department of the Tibet Military District conscientiously studied and discussed the mobilization report made jointly by the Central Military Commission and the CPC Political Bureau.

During meetings held by all the leading comrades—at a moment so crucial to the destiny and future of our party, our country, and our nation—Comrade Deng Xiaoping, the veteran proletarian revolutionaries, and the party and state leaders met cordially with all the PLA officers at and above the rank of Army commander from the PLA troops responsible for enforcing martial law in some districts of Beijing. The meeting was of great and timely importance to stabilizing the current national situation in China and has fully borne out that our party, our country, and our Army are completely capable of overcoming all types of difficulties, dispelling all types of pressure from all antagonistic forces at home and abroad, and winning the final victory in the current struggle.

All the leading comrades agreed that the meeting was a heavy blow and a serious warning to a handful of counterrevolutionary ruffians who are trying to overthrow the CPC leadership, abolish the socialist system, and subvert the PRC and to all foreign counterrevolutionary forces. The meeting was also a thorough exposure and a mockery of those who have deliberately concocted and spread rumors and wanted to see our country plunged into chaos. All the leading comrades unanimously agreed that the speech made by Chairman Deng Xiaoping was right to the point and has profound and farreaching significance. All the leading comrades said that in his speech Chairman Deng Xiaoping analyzed the root cause and nature of the recent counterrevolutionary rebellion and highly praised the broad masses of PLA officers and soldiers responsible for enforcing martial law in some districts of Beijing. He praised those who displayed their revolutionary spirit by devoting

themselves to the CPC, the motherland, and the people and feared neither bloodshed nor death in their recent actions aimed at cracking down on the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Chairman Deng Xiaoping's speech is of great guiding significance in: Unifying the ideology of the whole Army, the whole party, and the people of the whole country; boosting the morale of PLA officers and soldiers; arousing the fighting will of the people of the whole country; and in winning the final victory of quashing the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

All the leading comrades of the Tibet Military District also unanimously resolved to lead the officers and soldiers under their command in making new contributions to safeguarding peace and stability in the Tibetan borders areas and stabilizing the situation in the Tibet Autonomous Region.

KYODO Reports 'Prodemocracy' Suppression
OW1006062989 Tokyo KYODO in English
0603 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 KYODO—With hardline leaders in apparent control of China following a week of turmoil, they now seem determined to suppress the prodemocracy movement and dissident leaders accused for masterminding "counter-revolutionary rebellion."

The official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported Saturday that Beijing is peaceful with "more and more residents shopping or going to work." "Streams of bicycles" were also seen on city streets and public transportation has been restored, it said.

XINHUA said big department stores are expected to open within the next few days, while middle and primary schools, closed for nearly one week, will resume classes next week.

Contrary to XINHUA report that 139 of the city's 174 bus lines are operating, including the four that run through the northern edge of Tiananmen Square, a Japanese journalist said the square was heavily guarded by 20 tanks and more soldiers were seen elsewhere in the city.

The journalist said he was inspected by armed soldiers seven times in 80 minutes as he drove around the city Saturday.

Hong Kong newspapers were banned from publication in Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, bordering Hong Kong, the Hong Kong daily WEN WEI PO reported Saturday.

The Hong Kong daily MING PAO also said the same day that the Chinese Communist Party issued documents stating that Secretary General Zhao Ziyang has been dismissed from office.

Senior leader Deng Xiaoping appeared on TV Friday night and condemned a "very small number of people" who "first staged turmoil which virtually developed into a counter-revolutionary rebellion."

Beijing broadcasting on Friday quoted the Communist Party as saying martial law enforcement troops had unwillingly shot and killed rebels in the process of suppressing violence. Over 100 policemen and soldiers were killed while thousands of civilians were injured, the report said.

The party also broadcast on Saturday a civilian's comment that troops did not fire a single shot against the public while quelling the riot.

Authorities on Friday arrested nine labor union leaders in Shanghai on charges of fanning strikes and causing disorder in the city, according to a Shanghai broadcast.

It also said 21 people were arrested by Friday for burning a train which arrived in Shanghai from Beijing on Tuesday.

No arrests have been made so far in Beijing, but authorities have pasted wall papers by Saturday notifying the public of a virtual curfew in northwest Beijing where Beijing University and other institutions are assembled, warning to fire shots if lights are seen after 11 p.m.

Several troops were deployed in the area since Thursday, while witnesses saw plainclothes policemen head into Beijing University campus late Thursday through early Friday to remove antigovernment wall posters and speakers used for student broadcasting. Student dormitories were also reportedly searched.

Most of the students have "escaped" from their dorms but one student who stayed in the city refused to talk, saying plainclothes policemen were now everywhere.

Students of Beijing University led other university students and workers in staging demonstrations for political reforms and freedom over the past seven weeks.

'De Facto Curfew' on Diplomatic Personnel
HK0906132189 Hong Kong AFP in English
1256 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 9 (AFP)—The Chinese authorities Friday advised foreigners to avoid travelling by car in the capital at night, a move which analysts said amounted to a de facto curfew on diplomatic personnel here.

The advice was contained in a note delivered by the Foreign Ministry to all diplomatic missions in Beijing, a day after troops fired on two Westerners outside the central Jianguo Hotel, forcing them to dive for safety.

The note said "foreigners are advised to avoid travelling by car at night" in Beijing, adding that the Foreign Ministry "attaches great importance to the protection of diplomatic staff, the diplomatic area and diplomats."

It said security had been tightened around embassies and "troops had taken measures to protect diplomatic areas."

Foreign residents in Beijing mainly live in four compounds guarded day and night which Chinese can enter only if accompanied by a resident.

"It's a curfew in all but name," a Western diplomat said.

The Foreign Ministry note said that diplomats and other foreigners "are asked to strictly respect the rules of martial law" imposed May 20, and "are forbidden to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of China."

It reminded diplomats that "embassy vehicles cannot be used for any purpose other than for embassy service" adding: "No protection can be guaranteed for vehicles that do not respect this rule."

Analysts said these warnings showed China's anger against the U.S. Embassy's decision to give refuge to the country's best-known dissident, astrophysicist Fang Lizhi, and his wife.

The ministry said it would be "grateful if (embassies) could provide full information on any suspicious situations."

Foreigners have been leaving Beijing in droves since troops massacred pro-democracy demonstrators last weekend. A diplomat said the shooting incident late Thursday outside the Jianguo Hotel showed that the authorities "do not want to see anyone at all in streets that have been totally deserted by Chinese" after sunset.

Among foreigners, journalists have been the most affected by the martial law regulations.

Three members of a Cable News Network (CNN) television crew were arrested by troops Friday while filming street scenes and detained three hours.

Soldiers seized their equipment and told them they had lost all their rights, a CNN spokesman said.

Also Friday, a crew of Britain's Independent Television News (ITN) were arrested near Beijing University, and had their equipment seized, the CNN spokesman said.

On Thursday, civilian police harassed a British Broadcasting Corp. (BBC) television crew, witnesses said. One policeman held a pistol to the head of one of the journalists while the others smashed their equipment. The BBC journalists were questioned for a half-hour before being released.

The military authorities have said they will shoot on sight any foreigner seen taking photos, shooting film or observing martial-law troops through binoculars.

The Army Wednesday opened fire on one of the diplomatic compounds, which houses the office of AGENCIE FRANCE-PRESSE.

Yang Shangkun Takes Reprisal Against Dissidents
*HK1106025689 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
11 Jun 89 p 1*

[Special dispatch from Beijing: "Yang Shangkun Heads '6-1 Group,' No Mercy for the Thousands on Blacklist"]

[Excerpt] According to a well-informed Beijing source, a "6-1 group" headed by Yang Shangkun has prepared a blacklist of around 10,000 people. Three noted intellectuals including Fang Lizhi, Yan Jiaqi, and Bao Zunxin are regarded as plotters of the current "counterrevolutionary rebellion." Hence, Yang Shangkun has issued an order on adopting every possible means to bring them to justice.

At an internal meeting held recently, Yang Shangkun said that none of those engaged in the counterrevolutionary rebellion could be spared. He also emphasized: "As we have sacrificed 20 million lives to establish the PRC, we cannot let it fall into the hands of the bourgeoisie."

The "6-1 group" responsible for taking reprisals is an organ under the central Political Security Bureau and direct leadership of Yang Shangkun. The group has made a collective survey of those who took part in the demonstrations in Beijing since mid-April. The plotters and backbones in the blacklist include intellectuals, journalists, and chief members of student and worker organizations. [passage omitted]

Fang Move to Embassy Detailed
*HK1206113089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1121 GMT 12 Jun 89*

[Text] Beijing, June 12 (AFP)—The events surrounding dissident Fang Lizhi's flight to the U.S. Embassy here began to emerge Monday with diplomats giving an account worthy of the best spy novels.

Bulletproof embassy cars packed with heavily armed Marines were thought to have slipped the 53-year-old astrophysicist out of a diplomatic compound last week just before it was surrounded by Chinese troops, the diplomats said.

Mr. Fang, denounced by the authorities as a main instigator of pro-democracy demonstrations crushed by troops June 3-4, was seen at a large hotel in the north of the capital last Wednesday, three days after the massacre.

Later the same day, he apparently went to hide at the apartment of a U.S. citizen in the Jianguomenwai compound in central Beijing.

A diplomat and several other witnesses saw two bullet-proof Cadillacs belonging to the U.S. Embassy, with armed Marines inside, and an official car of the British Embassy bedecked with the Union Jack inside the compound.

The cars left just before troops armed with AK-47s surrounded the compound for an hour saying they were looking for a sniper firing from the roof.

Soldiers had told residents that no one would be allowed to enter or leave until they found the sniper. Passing troops had earlier in the day sprayed the compound with automatic gunfire supposedly in reply to a sniper attack.

Several diplomats said it was almost certain that Mr. Fang was taken to a safe place in one of the embassy cars.

The U.S. Government said Mr. Fang and his wife Li Shuxian took refuge at the embassy on June 5. Diplomats had no information on how Ms. Li, a professor at Beijing University, managed to get to the U.S. Embassy.

The Chinese authorities, who sharply attacked Washington for harbouring the dissidents, issued arrest warrants Sunday for Mr. Fang and his wife, charging them with "crimes of counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation."

No particular step-up in security could be seen Monday outside the U.S. mission except for a few armed policemen deployed in the past few days to "provide protection" to embassies and foreigners' residences.

Cameras have been fixed at the entrances to the embassy.

Two days after the Jianguomenwai incident, the Chinese Foreign Ministry sent a message to all diplomatic missions reminding them that diplomats "are forbidden to interfere in any way in the internal affairs of China."

It also said "embassies were requested to closely watch their weapons" and that "embassy vehicles cannot be used for any purpose other than for embassy service."

"No protection can be guaranteed for vehicles that do not respect this rule," the message added.

Fang Lizhi Called 'Traitor'
HK1006054689 Hong Kong AFP in English
0545 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (AFP)—Chinese radio and television broadcast several times Saturday comments by an unidentified writer who branded dissident Fang Lizhi a "traitor" and urged that he not be allowed to leave China.

Mr Fang and his wife Li Shuxian, fearing for their safety in the wake of the bloody crackdown on the democracy movement here last Sunday, took refuge Monday at the U.S. Embassy, resulting in a strong protest by Beijing.

"We are very angry. Such a traitor cannot be allowed to escape... He is not a patriot," the writer said during a radio and television call-in show.

"Mr Fang made the students rise up, and was the instigator of clashes which resulted in the deaths of many people...," the writer said. "We must not allow him to escape and should punish him."

The Chinese Government said the U.S. Embassy's decision to give Mr Fang refuge was an unacceptable interference in China's internal affairs.

Mr Fang, a 53-year-old astrophysicist known for his outspoken criticism of the communist authorities, was stripped of his Communist Party membership in January 1987.

Intellectual Criticizes Fang
OW1206095789 Beijing Television in Mandarin
1300 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Letter from a medium-aged intellect to the station]

[Text] I am a middle-aged intellectual. I want to talk about Fang Lizhi, and also say a few words to young students.

Fang Lizhi was one of the principal instigators of the current counterrevolutionary rebellion. You, Fang Lizhi, in collusion with an extremely small number of people, used some students and the ruffians among the students as hostages and as political stake to create turmoil and instigate rebellion in a vain attempt to create chaos all across the country and take advantage of the chaotic situation to seize power and subvert the People's Republic of China. But you failed, because what you did was against the wish of the people and you underestimated the strength of the people. Now you have made yourself scarce and sneaked into a foreign embassy.

One writer has denounced you, Fang Lizhi, as a traitor. I think the charge he made against you is very accurate. I say you are a traitor, without any vestige of integrity or backbone. I believe that, at least as far as this point is concerned, there will not be much difference in the opinion of not only the masses of the people, including those who do not understand the current situation, but even your cohorts and those who have been hoodwinked by you.

I would also like to take this opportunity to say a few words to our young students:

In the course of the reform and open policy during the past 10 years, I myself have also held a different view with regard to some government mistakes and policies. But, in my opinion, these questions can be settled only through the good offices of the National People's Congress or a party congress, and through various channels for dialogues. They should never be settled by subverting the government, because once the country is in chaos, no question can be settled. In the end, the masses of the people would be the first to suffer the consequences, including us intellectuals.

Young students, please give a good thought to your historical responsibility to the nation, the country. Please don't let yourselves be manipulated by the extremely small handful of careerists and conspirators as their instrument to attain their political goal. The people wish for stability. The populace wishes for stability. Please take this wish of the people, this wish of the populace, into consideration when you do the things you do.

Government Urged To Arrest Fang
*OW1106101489 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "National Hookup" program]

[Text] A number of people have recently sent telegrams to or telephoned government departments concerned, expressing their support for the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital and also making some suggestions regarding the current situation.

A teacher of Beijing Light Industry School, whose surname is Wang, has telephoned to express his opinion, saying: Rumors are everywhere in the school, and the students' sentiments are unstable. Justice has failed to win support. Some people applauded loudly upon seeing scenes of burning vehicles on television. The teachers were very angry, but they did not dare to say anything. I hope that the government makes use of various channels to intensify face-to-face propaganda. This will make it easier for us to say something.

A resident of Beijing has telephoned, saying that he was at Tiananmen Square many times, and he personally witnessed a group of ruffians assaulting the municipal public security bureau. He noted that this was totally different from the 5 April movement of 1976. The government should adopt a stern measure to suppress the rioters and should build a monument at Babaoshan to honor the fighters of the Liberation Army who sacrificed their lives.

A Communist Party member in Beijing has telephoned, urging the government to arrest Fang Lizhi and not to let him escape.

A comrade of Harqin Banner's office in charge of handling public letters and visits, Inner Mongolia, has telephoned, saying that the four students from the banner attending Beijing University, Qinghua University, and other universities have returned to their localities. According to the four students, some people are ready to don People's Liberation Army [PLA] uniforms and take to the streets to make trouble.

The manager of a company under the Xinjiang Regional Department of Water Conservancy has telephoned, saying that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang have been elated upon hearing the news about the smashing of the counterrevolutionary rebellion by the PLA martial law enforcement units. To extend his regards to the units, he has donated 500 yuan of renminbi to them.

An Overseas Chinese, who has returned from the United States, has sent a telegram, saying: We would like to reassure the party Central Committee. We, the people of all nationalities, who love the motherland, will resolutely implement its wise decision.

A foreign businessman in Hainan has sent a telegram, saying: The people are immensely satisfied with the government's putting down the rebellion. I resolutely support this action. I am a Chinese of foreign nationality and have invested in many localities in China. I hope that China is stable and strong. Foreign businessmen are worried about a possible change in China's policies or about instability in China. They have asked China not to change its open policy for Hainan.

A group of former university and secondary technical school students in Datu County, Sichuan, have sent a telegram, saying: Taking part in demonstrations and sit-ins to disrupt order after the proclamation of martial law must not be construed as patriotic acts. Students violating the law and discipline should be punished like other citizens. There should not be any special citizens, including students, before the law. To declare without distinction that no further action will be taken against the students is unfavorable to quelling the rebellion and exposing an extremely small handful of people.

Circular Issued for Fang Arrest
*OW1106150389 Beijing XINHUA in English
1443 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[“Wanted Circular Issued for Arrest of Fang Lizhi and His Wife”—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, June 11 (XINHUA)—The Public Security Department here has issued a wanted circular for the arrest of Fang Lizhi and his wife Li Shuxian, according to Beijing Public Security Bureau.

The circular said the ordered arrest was approved by a branch of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate Saturday.

Fang, a research fellow at the Beijing Astronomical Observatory of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and Li, an associate professor at Beijing University, are charged with "committing crimes of counter-revolutionary propaganda and instigation" "before and during the recent turmoil and before the counter-revolutionary rebellion".

As Li is a deputy to the People's Congress of Beijing's Haidian District, her arrest has been approved by the Standing Committee of the district's People's Congress.

It is reported that Fang and Li are now taking refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing.

Yan Jiaqi's Phone Reportedly Cut
OW1206015489 Tokyo KYODO in English
0128 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Beijing, June 12 KYODO—[Passage omitted] The issuance of the arrest warrant for Fang and Li has prompted speculation that it signals the start of large-scale suppression of Chinese intellectuals.

The telephone line has reportedly been cut at the home of another prodemocracy activist, Yan Jiaqi, former director of the Political Science Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, according to informed sources.

Fang was also at the center of a diplomatic flap in February when Chinese police prevented him from attending a U.S.-hosted dinner with President George Bush during Bush's visit to Beijing.

In March, the U.S. Congress adopted a resolution censuring China for its handling of rioting in Tibet, and China denounced the U.S. action as an interference in Chinese internal affairs.

Suppression of Students, Others Intensifies

Rumormonger Arrested, Confesses
OW1206093989 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Jun 89

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] [Video opens with clip of a middle-aged man speaking in Chinese to a Caucasian female, surrounded by several people. An on-screen caption reads "Rumor in society about clearing up of Tiananmen Square"] This rumormonger, reported in our "National News Hookup" yesterday, was arrested in Dalian less than one hour after the broadcast, based on a tip provided by the masses.

[Video cuts to show a hand-cuffed middle-aged man, held by the arms by two uniformed policemen, moving toward a chair by the wall and sitting down]

The name of this vicious counterrevolutionary instigator is Xiao Bin, 42 years old, a suspended worker.

[Begin recording] [Video shows two young women, seated, talking to someone off-camera. One talks rapidly, the other remains silent throughout]

[Woman] She said: Look at that man. Doesn't he look like the person we just saw on "National News Hookup"? I said: Where? and took a look. It was him, indeed. We walked toward him. Even before we got near him, we could see he was gesturing wildly and talking.

We heard him saying: A 7-year-old child—Can you call him a thug?—A tank crushed him. He also said: An old lady over 70 years old—Could she possibly be a thug?—She was also crushed. One man asked him: Did you actually see it? This man answered: Sure, I saw it. I am just back from Beijing. More than 20,000 people were killed. You can't even describe how horrible it was. [end recording]

[Begin recording] [Video shows closeup of the middle-aged man, identified as Xiao Bin, sitting on chair by a white wall and talking to someone off-camera]

[Off-camera] Did you see the television?

[Xiao] I did.

[Off-camera] Did you see the person on television?

[Xiao Bin] I did.

[Off-camera] Who is that person?

[Xiao Bin] It's me.

[Off-camera] Are you sure it is you?

[Xiao Bin] It's me.

[Video pans to show four uniformed policemen sitting behind a table, interrogating Xiao, then cuts to closeup of Xiao]

[Xiao Bin] I now know it is a crime against the people. It is counterrevolutionary, isn't it? [Video cuts to show one of the four policeman taking notes]

I will plead guilty to any punishment the party will mete out to me. Now I hope to tell other people like me not to spread and believe these things. [It] will do even greater damage—even greater damage to the current stable situation in our country. If now I ... [changes thought] I feel that if I can do anything to redeem the damage I have done, I will not hesitate to do it. Reflecting on the things I have done, I feel sorry for my father, my [word indistinct], and my children.

As for the 20,000 people killed, I didn't see it with my own eyes. I heard it from others. I spread what I had heard here and there, in Dongdankou of Beijing, on the train—I slept on a sleeping berth—and in Beifanglou. I did immeasurable damage to society, the party, and the people. I plead guilty. [end recording]

Almost at the same time that two people informed the police against him, a resident reported the crimes of the criminal Xiao and his whereabouts to the (Malan) police station, under the (Shahekou) District public security sub-bureau.

This report was filed by the Dalian Television Station. [Video shows closeup of Xiao's employee identification card, cuts to the four policemen interrogating him, with one of them taking notes]

Beijing University 'Fallen Silent'
HK1206013989 Hong Kong **SOUTH CHINA**
MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] The campus of Beijing University, breeding ground of a student-led democracy movement that for six weeks stunned the world with its dramatic success and tragic failure, has fallen silent.

Along the university's green, tree-lined entrance, the few students who have not yet gone home or into hiding to avoid a crackdown by the authorities, look sullen, walking quietly by themselves.

Throughout the campus, the sad, heavy atmosphere of collective depression now hangs in the air. Dormitory buildings are empty. The name-signs that used to be seen on the doors to individual rooms have all been ripped down.

Perhaps most depressing, for the students who invested so much hope in the movement, is the now-empty outdoor meeting place at the centre of campus where a triangle of walls used to be plastered with a continuous outburst of big-character posters for weeks on end.

There are no more crowds of onlookers, no more students scribbling notes or reading aloud into a tape recorder the choicest samples of public writing. Instead, the area now is dominated by cleaning women, scrubbing away the last remnants of a glorious springtime.

Springtime has gone and the oppressive heat of summer has arrived together with a firm quashing of any discussion of the need for a more democratic and less corrupt government.

"We all knew that this might happen, but it's a shock when it finally comes," said a history student who appeared philosophical about the crackdown. "It will take some time before we fully understand what happened".

For some, what happened was entirely clear: Students took bold action to demand change in their Government, and the Government's top leader refused, firing those who disagreed with him, such as Communist Party head Zhao Ziyang, and ordering a brutal suppression of the students to discourage any more open dissent.

A formal end of the amazing sequence of events seemed to have come on Friday when senior leader Deng Xiaoping emerged to put his personal stamp on the Army's forceful takeover of Beijing streets.

The next day, the first arrests of student leaders were formally announced. A single name broadcast among them, Guo Haifeng, belonged to a Beijing University student who had been active in the movement from its inception in mid-April.

That only Guo's name was announced appeared to indicate that other top leaders—all believed to have gone into hiding—had not yet been found. No one seemed to know if Guo had been caught at home or if he had simply waited for the arrest that he knew was coming.

"From the very beginning we knew there was great danger. Many students forgot about this after our demonstration on April 27," said another student, who declined to even give his department.

That day, 100,000 students pushed through police barricades for the first time, marching peacefully all the way through the city and lifting the hopes of people in other sectors of society.

Intoxicated with the belief that the Armed Forces would not be able to fire on innocent people students became increasingly bold and eager for concrete results.

"Dump Li Peng!" became one the favourite student refrains that echoed through Tiananmen Square.

In the swell of emotion that filled the streets of Beijing in those days, it seemed impossible that Mr Deng would not have to give in to some student demands.

But the 84-year-old leader remained inflexible, and overcame splits in the Government and the military that delayed the bloody clearing of Tiananmen Square.

Student leaders were hated by the leadership for their open, unashamed defiance of authority, epitomised by Wuer Kaixi, the charismatic student who gave Premier Li Peng a dressing down on national television. Although rumoured dead, Wuer kaixi is believed to be in hiding.

While they hide in the homes of relatives or friends, he and other student leaders may wonder how much blame they share for the deaths which might have been avoided if students had left the square a few days earlier.

In fact, student leaders themselves appeared powerless to turn back the hardened attitude of many of their classmates who refused to leave the square until their minimal demands for a dialogue were met.

The more immediate question is how far the current crackdown will go. Traditionally, Communist Party leaders have feared that anti-government activity that goes unpunished will encourage even greater protests.

"If we go back one step, they will advance one step. If we go back two steps, they will advance two," is the official line.

Thousands of soldiers were moved on Friday to temporary barracks in the northwest section of the capital where universities are located and have been seen patrolling the area.

Some students wonder how long they can stay, and how long Mr Deng's politically conservative regime can remain.

"We are young. He is old. After he dies, it will be impossible to ignore our demands for democracy," said the history student.

The question uppermost in many students' minds is how long they will have to wait for such change. Will the crackdown last for two years or two months?

Will an unpopular government be able to prevail when so many middle-level party officials are opposed?

A makeshift memorial at Beijing University for the students who died in the massacre last Sunday morning, covered with wreaths, disappeared on Friday night.

But on another campus nearby, at Qinghua University, a memorial with the photographs of two of their three known deceased students, named Liu Hong and Zhong Qing, remained in place.

All week long, students and teachers came by to pay their respects to their dead classmates. They looked on in silence.

"History will never forget," muttered one young professor. He turned on his heel and walked away.

Students Attempt To Leave

*HK1006022689 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 10 Jun 89 p 4*

[By Fan Cheuk-wan]

[Text] Martial law troops yesterday swept into the university district and ringed the Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing after the authorities ordered a nationwide crackdown on dissidents and pro-democracy student leaders.

Authorities have also called for the arrest of protesters for "inciting violence" in provincial cities this week.

The martial law troops in Beijing have not entered the campuses in the Haidian District, where the reputable Beijing University, Qinghua University and People's University are located.

But government loudspeakers in the district yesterday repeatedly announced that the army was on its way to reestablishing order and it urged everyone to stay indoors to avoid "accidents".

Students from the three universities have played leading roles in the democratic movement which was crushed by a bloody military crackdown last Sunday.

Rumours that soldiers will take over the campuses and arrest student leaders have persisted since the massacre.

Fearing this, the president of the Beijing University, Professor Ding Shisun, has announced an early end to the academic year which was due to finish in mid-July.

Labourers using steel brushes and jet hoses have removed pro-democracy posters posted in almost every part of the university campus since mid-April.

A female officer of the university, who declined to be named, said yesterday most of the students had gone home or moved to live elsewhere in Beijing.

"Only 1,000 students are staying in the school because they can't get home because of the paralysed traffic. But some of them are also prepared to leave as soon as possible since troops will move in at any time," she said.

"Now the soldiers are patrolling throughout the district and all teachers have also left the university.

"But no students or teachers have been arrested yet. In fact, all activists of the Autonomous Student Union of Beijing University have left."

Students told foreign agency reporters security officers had raided the campuses and made some arrests.

An anonymous official of the President's Office of Qinghua University said troops did not take over the university and the school authority would take up the job to "reestablish the order".

When asked whether students had been arrested, the official said he was under orders not to speak to the press.

Witnesses said yesterday troops had lined the Changan Avenue outside the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Army trucks were seen moving into the compound and more soldiers had surrounded the building.

An intellectual at the academy, which has a reputation for advocating reformist policies, played a leading role in the outgoing democratic movement in calling for greater democracy and freedom.

Informed sources said authorities had linked the academy to the "counter-revolutionary revolt".

The siege of the academy followed widespread rumours that hard-liners had ordered a purge of pro-democracy activists and liberal reformists.

Two leading researchers at the academy, political scientist Professor Yan Jiaqi and historian Prof Bao Zunxin, are both missing. They have been in the driving seat of a group demanding democracy.

Madama Gao Gao, the wife of Prof Yan, reportedly told friends her husband had been missing after Sunday's slaughter and she did not know his whereabouts.

Unconfirmed reports said the two intellectuals, with famous literature theorist Mr Liu Xiaobo, had been arrested.

THE HONGKONG STANDARD yesterday failed to make contact with the academy.

Chinese sources said a blacklist of more than 40 intellectuals had been delivered to the party central committee and a purge against liberal intellectuals and student leaders had already started.

China's most prominent dissident, astrophysicist Prof Fang Lizhi, was reportedly at the top of the blacklist. He took refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Beijing on Monday.

Meanwhile, 24 people were arrested in the southern city of Guiyang after a Wednesday night fracas in which crowds threw stones and bottles at buses and destroyed police motorcycles.

In the western city of Lanzhou, 19 were detained after a banner-waving group destroyed traffic installations and erected barricades.

In the central city of Zhengzhou, police arrested "thugs" who damaged street signs and overturned a vehicle on Thursday night.

At least 33 people were arrested in the northeastern city of Harbin for inciting violence. They were arrested after going to a local university calling themselves a "citizens' support group". They reportedly urged students to take to the streets and protest.

Student Leader Speaks Out

HK1106023089 Hong Kong **SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST** in English 11 Jun 89 p 2

[Excerpt] Millions of Hong Kong television viewers last night listened to a gripping narrative of the Tiananmen massacre from the head of the Tiananmen Student Command Post, Chai Ling.

The 40-minute recording was broadcast on the Jade network of HK-TV. Against a background of scenes of the fateful night of June 3-4, Chai Ling, her voice choked and often breaking down uncontrollably, recalled how troops of the 27th Army, fully armed with bayoneted automatic rifles and led by tanks, assaulted the Hero's Monument.

The recording, broadcast in two takes, was smuggled out to Hong Kong yesterday. For viewers not fully versed in Putonghua, a Chinese transcript was printed as her voice, sometimes calm, sometimes strident, rang out.

Ms Chai was one of the few student leaders who escaped the massacre and is now in hiding. Also believed to have escaped were her husband, Feng Congde, and the former head of the Autonomous Student Unions of Beijing, Wu'er Kaixi.

Another student leader, Wang Dan, was said to have been killed during the assault, riddled with bullets. [passage omitted]

'Extract' of Recording

HK1206021589 Hong Kong **HONGKONG STANDARD** in English 12 Jun 89 p 2

[Text] Miss Chai Ling, student leader and chief of the General Command of Tiananmen Square during the pro-democracy movement gives a tearful account of the last moments she spent in the square in a tape recording smuggled out of China to Hong Kong.

This is an extract of her recording.

"Today is June 8, 1989. It's now 4 pm. I am Chai Ling, the Chief of the General Command of the Tiananmen Square. I am still alive.

"I think I am most qualified to tell every compatriot and every Chinese citizen about the events between June 2 and June 4.

"At 10 pm on June 2, a police car knocked four cyclists off their bikes, killing three. This is regarded as the first signal of what was to come.

"The second signal came soon after when several army trucks were put deliberately in our hands. In the trucks, there were weapons and soldiers' coats.

"We were very alert. We handed all the weapons to the Public Security Bureau. We still have the receipt.

"The third signal came at 2 pm on June 3 in Liubukou of Xinhuanmen when a large group of police hit the students and citizens brutally. The students spoke to the policemen with loudspeakers saying, 'The people's police do not hit people'.

"But before that student could finish his sentence, a policeman kicked him hard and shouted, 'Who loves you?' before hitting the student on the head with a truncheon. The student collapsed.

"Now, I would like to talk about my position in Tiananmen Square. I was the general commander of the square in which there was only one broadcasting station. There were also some other student leaders like Li Lu and Feng Congde...

"From 8 pm to 10 pm students came to inform us more than 10 times that some students had been beaten to death.

"The general command only announced one statement, that is, a call to overthrow Li Peng's government.

"At 9 pm, all students in the square put up their right hands and vowed, 'Here I vow, to promote the democracy and prosperity of my country and to prevent it from being overthrown by a handful of people, I am willing to use my youthful life to protect Tiananmen Square. I am willing to give up my life and my blood to protect the people's square until the last one of us dies.'

"At 10 pm, the University of Democracy in the Square was established. Our deputy commander Zhang Boli became the principal of the university. Different people sent their congratulations. The university was established next to the Statue of Democracy.

"However, while we clapped, Changan Avenue was already full of blood. The executioners used tanks, submachine guns, long knives and tear gas to attack people.

"They shot at the people who just chanted a slogan or held a stone. Most of the people were bleeding heavily from their chests. All the students who came back were covered with the blood of the wounded.

"After 10 pm, many citizens, workers and male students got very angry. They considered using weapons to attack the soldiers.

"We knew this was a war between love and hate. This is not a war of weapons against weapons. We knew that if we used truncheons, glass bottles and weapons to fight against the speeding tanks and the submachine guns, our demonstration was bound to fail.

"We decided to sit there quietly and be prepared to be sacrificed for the peaceful pro-democracy demonstration.

"The tape of the song Heirs of the Dragons was on. We embraced each other. Our eyes were full of tears. We were waiting for the moment to come...

"At the last moment, the four hunger strikers, Mr Hou Dejian, Liu Xiaobo and others persuaded us not to sacrifice our lives. They then contacted a commander of the armies trying to seek a peaceful withdrawal for the students...

"All the people on the outside edges of our gathering died. At least 200 students in tents were rolled over by tanks and crushed to death. In the square, nearly 4,000 people died.

"After the massacre, the executioners even burnt all the corpses to eliminate traces of their violent act.

"The symbol of our movement, the Statue of Democracy, was smashed to pieces by the tanks. When we ran, we shouted, 'Dogs! Fascists!...'.

"As we were retreating towards the west, we saw lines of troops running to the square. The citizens and the students chanted with outrage: 'You fascists', 'dogs' and 'you beasts'.

"Soldiers dared not look around but rushed in full speed to our square.

"As we retreated and passed by Liubukou, all members of the general command were standing at the frontier. Liubukou is the spot where the first blood was shed—on the afternoon of June 3.

"It was later we learnt that those fascists killed people in the frontline with machine guns. Behind them were soldiers transporting the corpses to the buses and peddy cabs. Some students were still alive and others were seen breathing. But they were all put with the dead.

"At this stage, some soldiers came and warned us: 'Children, do you know they are using machine guns? Don't sacrifice again'...

"From time to time, we received information from all sides. These murderers really slaughtered. They shot rockets at those residents who were standing along the Changan Avenue. Children and old people all fell dead under their guns. What wrongs had they committed? They had not even chanted one slogan.

"One friend told me he was blocking the tanks at Changan Avenue at 2 am. He saw a girl of small build stand in front of the tanks with her right hand waving in the air. The tank drove over her, crushing her, rolling her body to mincemeat....

"The government organisations continued to hand up posters claiming support for the Party Central's correct decision. Students angrily tore down and burnt these posters.

"The radio still made noises, 'the troops came into Beijing to stop a group of rioters...they are to maintain the order of the capital.'

"I think I am the most qualified person to say whether we students are rioters or not.

"For each and every Chinese who has a conscience, please put your hand on your chest, please think, these youthful children, hand in hand and shoulder to shoulder, sitting quietly beneath the monument, saw the chops of the murderer with their own eyes. Were they rioters? If they were really rioters, would they have just sat there quietly?

"To what extent are the murderers fascist? They can defy their conscience and tell lies, tell the biggest lies in the world. If we say those soldiers who killed the innocent with guns in their hands are beasts, then who are those who sitting there and telling lies before the television cameras?...

"For those who have sacrificed, what can be done to save their lives?...

"We feel very desperate. We are still alive. But many more remain in the square and in Changan Avenue. They'll never come back, never. Some of them are very young.

"After the massacre in the square, I knew that by 10 pm on June 3, Li Peng had passed three orders.

"First, the armies can shoot at the people.

"Second, all army trucks must drive at full speed. Armies must win back Tiananmen Square in the early morning of June 4.

"Third, whenever they found any organiser of our associations, they should kill us.

"This is the heartless government that is now ruling China. The massacre in Beijing is on-going. It might spread to other cities.

"Dear compatriots, the darker it is, the sooner the dawn will come. By then, a real People's Democratic Republic will be born.

"This is a critical moment of our nation. Every compatriot and Chinese citizen should bear this in mind. The final victory will surely belong to the people.

"The government of Yang Shangkun, Li Peng, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo and others surely fade away.

"Long live our republic, long live the people!"

Missing Campaigners Feared Arrested

HK1106015089 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
SUNDAY MORNING POST in English 11 Jun 89 p 2

[By Dean Nelson in Guangzhou]

[Text] It is feared 18 Beijing democracy campaigners have been arrested in the Government's crackdown on protests, post-graduates at Guangzhou's largest university claimed yesterday.

The campaigners—students from Beijing universities—arrived in Guangzhou from Wuhan in the last week of May. They were on a whistle-stop tour of China to spread their democracy message.

They addressed campus rallies of more than 2,000 students before the Beijing massacre last weekend.

Post-graduates said they last saw the students on May 30. One said he saw their pro-democracy banner on June 4, but the students themselves had vanished. "We know they have not gone back to Beijing because it is too dangerous," said a biology teacher who declined to give his name.

"They have either been arrested or they are in hiding. Perhaps they have returned to their families in the provinces," he added.

There have been several demonstrations in Guangzhou, including student-led rallies on May 19, 20, 28 and 29. After students learned of the Beijing massacre on Hong Kong radio early on June 4, they took to the streets again to tell people what had happened.

There were more protests the following day, culminating in the occupation of bridges leading to the city centre. Undergraduates from Sun Yat-sen and Jie Nan Universities feared the tanks would roll into Guangzhou.

Together with residents, they staged a sit-in and covered the bridges' iron braces with paper flowers and banners.

On June 7 police arrested 19 people after clearing demonstrators from a public square.

In the campuses the few remaining students are becoming despondent. Most have returned to their family homes all over China. Post-graduate students and teachers who stayed on said many who went to Beijing to join the protests had not yet returned, and expressed fears for their safety.

"Many of the missing students are from Guangzhou. We have not heard from them and we do not know if they are hiding at home, arrested or if they were killed," said one.

Education officials yesterday appealed to students at universities all over China to end their boycott and return to classes. They warned students they must return by Monday.

The appeals were broadcast at campuses, but post-graduates said few would obey the call.

"So many are frightened, they have returned to their homes in the provinces," said a teacher at the university.

"We are all very angry, but we have no power," he added.

A young lecturer complained that government supporters had destroyed wreaths to commemorate the students who died in Beijing.

"They do it at night. They tear down the posters and break up the flowers," he said.

Students have erected a shrine inside a pagoda on the campus's central lawn. Poems adorn its wooden beams. all carry the traditional Chinese character which means "live forever", while some read "martyrs for freedom".

Passers-by dismount from their bicycles to read the posters on college notice boards.

One reads: "We are all against the Government and we support Fang Lizhi."

One is headed "News from Beijing June 8." It tells students troops are still firing on protesters, and tanks are still on the capital's streets.

Student Leaders Arrested

OW1006122289 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From "National Hookup" program]

[Text] According to the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, some ringleaders of illegal organizations, including the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students [SUBCS] and Self-Government Union of Beijing Workers [SUBW], have been arrested.

In the past few days, thanks to the assistance of the people, the martial law enforcement troops, public security organs and armed police, have arrested some ringleaders of SUBCS and SUBW who incited and organized counterrevolutionary rebellion, and who refused to surrender themselves to the police. For instance, Guo Haifeng, Standing Committee member and secretary general of SUBCS, was arrested on the spot by the martial law enforcement troops while he and a gang of ruffians were trying to set fire to an Army unit's armored vehicle. Some people fled to other cities, but were also brought to justice by local public security organs with the help of the masses.

The departments concerned said that ringleaders of SUBCS and SUBW should surrender themselves to local public security organs in order to receive lenient treatment. Those who refuse to surrender themselves shall be brought to justice according to law and severely punished.

Students 'Admit' Guilt

HK1006035889 Beijing XINHUA Hong Kong Service
in Chinese 1537 GMT 9 Jun 89

[["12 College Students Said: "In Retrospect, We Feel Boundlessly Guilty"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Source from Martial Law Authorities Press Bureau: At 2100 this evening, a student, who gave his name as Yang Guang [2799 0342], gave a telephone message to the duty office of the People's Liberation Army General Political Department, representing 12 students from China Politics and Law University. He said: Just now we saw from the television screen, the appearance of Central Military Commission Chairman Deng Xiaoping, who is in good health and quick in thought. We are very happy, and greatly inspired. This has firmed up our confidence in quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion. A handful of people with an ulterior motive utilized our patriotism not long ago, meanwhile a number of bad elements in society took advantage of the turmoil, and brought irredeemable losses to our country. In retrospect, we feel boundlessly guilty. We must redeem our guilt with concrete patriotic actions, resume classes, and study diligently to make up for lost time.

Here we wish the best of health to the leading members of the central authorities, and hope that they will earnestly sum up experiences and lessons in the wake of quelling the rebellion, overcome the mistakes in their work, resolve all sorts of problems, push forward improvement and consolidation, and do a better job in national construction. By no means should such heart-breaking phenomena be repeated.

If possible, we hope that our suggestion will be relayed to the central leadership as well as the Martial Law Authorities Press Bureau.

Long-Term Struggle Planned

HK1006024189 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
10 Jun 89, p 1

[["Special Dispatch" from Beijing: "Reformists Have No Illusions About the Situation; Intellectuals Plan Long-Term Struggle"]]

[Text] Some CPC cadres in Zhao Ziyang's sect, intellectuals who have supported the reformist line, and student leaders, have gone underground to avoid persecution from the authorities, and to make preparations for a long-term struggle against the authorities under Deng Xiaoping.

Beijing sources disclosed that many personalities in Zhao Ziyang's think tank, the Research Center of the Central Committee for the Reform of the Political Structure, and the Institute of Restructuring the Economy, as well as the Academy of Social Sciences of China, have gone "missing" in recent days. Some young reporters in the Chinese media, including RENMIN RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, and XINHUA News Agency have also gone "missing" since the 4 June massacre.

It was learned that the rising stars, leaders of the current student movement, are all safe and sound. They are thinking of re-establishing the student organization that has been branded illegal, and are making contacts with intellectuals to found a secret organization nationwide to make preparations for a long-term struggle against the authorities.

A postgraduate, who has gone underground, said that the students were fully prepared for the worst for the recent patriotic democratic movement, and they thought of going underground before the 4 June Massacre. They have shed all illusions about the authorities. During the initial stage of the movement, what the students had in mind was how to fight for democracy and freedom from the authorities, but today they are seriously thinking of overthrowing the government in power, and seizing democracy and freedom on their own.

Although the present situation is very severe, an intellectual who has gone underground said: "As darkness is here, the dawn will not be too faraway."

Beijing's situation was very quiet yesterday. Troops enforcing the martial law could be seen everywhere on the streets, but traffic was basically back to normal. The martial law forces were setting up camps in some exhibition halls, stadiums, as well as state organs. Yesterday morning, a large number of troops arrived and stationed in the Academy of Social Sciences of China, the site of the CPC's think tank for reform. Many people believed at first that the troops were searching and apprehending intellectuals there. Later, it was verified that an army unit had requisitioned the compound.

At present, many state organ compounds in the vicinity of Changan Street have also been turned into army camps. However, the martial law forces are mostly stationed at the Beijing Exhibition Hall, the Military Museum, and the Workers' Stadium. Each of these three sites is stationed by the troops of a division.

No troops entered university campuses yesterday, nor did any incident of apprehending student leaders take place. In a long distance interview with this paper's reporter, a Beijing University professor said that the overwhelming majority of students have left the campus, with only some 100 students from other provinces remaining there. Two strangers committed theft in students dormitories 2 or 3 days ago, and have been

arrested by Haidian district public security bureau. No new big-character posters have been put up in the campus, which is now very quiet.

Life for Beijing citizens was back to normal yesterday. The press began its normal circulation, and gas supply was back to normal. The post office resumed its normal deliveries. The Authorities notified all institutions and units, which had not been able to carry out their routine in the past few days, to restore their normal work order as soon as possible.

Black List Rumored Prepared

HK1206030789 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
12 Jun 89, p 1

[“Beijing’s Troops and Police Arrested Nearly a Hundred More People in 6 Hours”]

[Text] Beijing, 11 June—The authorities have been stepping up the roundup of "counterrevolutionary rioters" in Beijing. Signs also indicate that this act has been extended to many major cities. Rumors circulated that an official list of those to be arrested had been prepared. But the number of people on the list could not be confirmed.

In addition, the State Security Ministry has officially issued an order to public security organs throughout the country to arrest leaders of the student movement. The order said that a group of most wicked ringleaders that plotted riots are fleeing southward with guns on them. It urged that everything should be done to arrest them, or to smash the counterrevolutionary act.

Well-informed sources said that the order provided some pictures, one of them showing a small bread delivery car. The car, the order said, carried six student movement leaders with hidden assault guns.

Well-informed sources said that because the order mentioned people fleeing with guns, policemen in various areas can in the execution of duty immediately open fire to kill without seeking special instructions. The Beijing security organ deployed 600 people at one time. In a sudden search, it arrested in 6 hours, 74 persons in 15 separate places. Some of them were accused of being members of the "freedom and democracy propaganda team." In the process of a search, "counterrevolutionary" bills, documents, tape recordings, and so forth were found. According to official quarters, those arrested included criminals, bums and "counterrevolutionary" elements.

Local residents said: They found that the troops not only intercepted and searched people in the streets but also walked into alleys and people's homes to make searches.

Apart from showing their certificates as residents, pedestrians must also have their handbags checked for suspicious objects. A source said that democratic movement activist Ren Wanding was arrested by six plainclothes policemen yesterday evening.

Witnesses said that troops had intercepted residents near the Luxun Museum in Fuchengmen from three sides searching "suspicious people and objects." Four public security cars had also been mobilized, with blocks set up. The atmosphere then was very tense.

Some intellectuals in Beijing said that they had kept making phone calls to each other to check whether their friends were safe. Intellectuals in Beijing have been thrown into a panic state.

The Beijing Radio Station today reported that the authorities had mobilized 8,000 people to clean up the "counterrevolutionary" posters in the streets.

The radio station said that eight districts in Beijing had in the past 2 days mobilized 8,000 people, including public security personnel, to remove big-character posters and bills with "counter-revolutionary" contents. It said that 9,000 big-character posters in the streets had been removed.

The Central Television Station also reported today that in Shijiazhuang City, Hebei Province, public security organs had arrested 19 people. They were accused of attacking troops and organs and wounding 10 soldiers. The report said that these people were all young people with criminal records. They had thrown stones on a military organ in Shijiazhuang City on 6 June, shouting "counterrevolutionary slogans."

74 'Villians' Captured 8 Jun
*OW1106042889 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to the Information Department of the headquarters of the martial law units, at the request of the local governments and public security departments in Beijing, a certain unit of the martial law units posted over 600 of its men in 15 locations on the evening of 8 June to stop and arrest beaters, smashers, looters, burners, and killers.

Working in coordination with public security departments for 6 hours, they arrested 74 villians. Among these villians are beaters, smashers, looters, burners, and killers; elements who robbed and burglarized during the turmoil; and principal counterrevolutionaries. One villian was found carrying bullets with him. Others were found to have with them large amounts of cash or reactionary handbills and other materials, prerecorded cassette tapes, tape recorders, cameras, and other articles. Some are members of a branch of the Freedom and

Democracy Lecture Group under the illegal organization the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, who returned to Beijing after conducting counterrevolutionary propaganda in Nanjing, Shanghai, Qingdao, and Tianjin.

During the arrests, the martial law unit did not suffer any casualties.

13 'Criminals' Arrested 10 Jun
*OW1206001689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1520 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)—According to information released by the Beijing Municipal Public Security Department, with the approval of the Beijing Municipal People's Procuratorate, public security organs arrested, in accordance with the law, Lu Zhongshu, Zhang Wenku, Wang Lianxi, and 10 other criminals on 10 June for engaging in beating, smashing, looting, and burning during the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Eight arsonists—Lu Zhongshu, Zhang Wenku, Wang Lianxi, Luan Jikui, Zu Jianjun, Lin Zhaorong, Chen Jian, and Wang Hanwu—frenziedly burned military vehicles, buses, trolley buses, and even ambulances at the Xidan-Chongwenmen intersection, in the Daqiao area outside Youanmen Gate, and in the Gongzhufen area during the counterrevolutionary rebellion from 3 to 6 June, causing grave damage to state property.

Robbers Luo Hongjun, Gong Chuanchang, Lian Zhen-guo, and Sun Yancai indulged in looting during the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Luo Hongjun alone looted over 80 articles, including military cotton overcoats, military uniforms, and enlisted men's identification cards. Ruffian Ban Huijie beat and injured Liberation Army soldiers.

These vicious counterrevolutionary thugs were promptly arrested by public security organs, martial law troops, and the masses of people. At present, they are being interrogated by the public security organs according to law.

More than 400 Arrested in Beijing
*OW1006144889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "National News Hookup" program]

[Text] Since the onset of counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing on 3 June, the martial law enforcement troops, public security cadres, and police, for the sake of maintaining order in the capital and protecting the safety of the people's lives and property, have arrested more than 400 criminals thanks to the assistance of the people. These criminals have engaged in assault, vandalism, looting, arson, and murder. They also include outlaws caught by the masses and turned over to the police for

violating martial law and making trouble. Some ruffians who fled to Hebei, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Wuhan have also been arrested by local public security organs with the help of the masses.

Among those captured were people who have been dealt with by the public security organs. Some of them were idlers and criminals who had found their way into Beijing from other localities. Among them are people who have smashed and set fire to Army trucks; beaten or fatally injured fighters, cadres and policemen; seized and secretly possessed arms and ammunition; stolen military supplies; stormed state organs; and smashed and set fire to public facilities. Some even spread rumors to incite the people.

A ruffian named (Lu Zhongshu) from Guan County, Hebei Province, saw Army trucks blocked in Muxudi at 1000 on 4 June. He unloaded an oil barrel with 50 liters of gasoline from an Army truck, poured the gasoline on the wheels of the truck, and set fire to it. Using the same methods, he continued to burn many Army trucks and armored vehicles. On the evening of 6 June, when he came to the Military Museum and tried to set fire to an Army truck, he was arrested on the spot by a fighter on duty.

Another arrested ruffian, (Huang Lianxi), came to the junction of Xidan Road on the evening of 6 June, boarded a trolley bus which was being used as a road-block, set fire to the chairs with a match, and burned the entire bus. He was arrested by the masses and public security personnel when he tried to flee from the scene.

Ruffian (Gan Huijie) was at the junction of (Changyanping) Road on the evening of 3 June. On seeing a contingent of martial law enforcement troops marching north, he picked up a belt used by the Army, and fiercely attacked fighters of the People's Liberation Army from behind. Public security cadres and policemen arrested (Gan) with the help of the masses.

Ruffian (Luo Hongjun) was riding a pedicab and came to the end of (Youanmen) Bridge during the early hours of 4 June. Seeing that Army trucks were surrounded and goods and supplies were scattered on the ground, he incited the people by saying: "If you do not take these things, you are letting the chance slip away." He was speaking, he grabbed quilts, mosquito nets, raincoats, food, and many other military supplies. (Luo) was arrested when he tried to take these things away in the confusion.

[Video shows six or seven handcuffed men walking toward the camera, heads bowed, each flanked by two armed policemen holding the men by the neck and arms. Other armed police walk alongside. Video cuts to shots of police taking notes while interrogating the handcuffed men. Video cuts briefly to shots of burning military trucks]

More on Mass Arrests
HK1106052589 Hong Kong *SUNDAY STANDARD*
in English 11 Jun 89 pp 1, 3

[By correspondents in Beijing]

[Text] Tanks and troop carriers which crushed student demonstrations last weekend thundered out of Beijing late last night, leaving the capital in the hands of security forces carrying out mass arrests.

State television said earlier authorities had arrested more than 400 people, including some of the alleged ringleaders of the student unrest in what observers say is the start of a nationwide purge.

Residents counted a convoy of more than 60 armoured vehicles and 16 trucks speeding eastwards out of Beijing away from Tiananmen Square, which had been the focus of student protests.

The television report said one of those arrested was Gua Haifeng, a Beijing University student who was secretary of the United Association of Beijing Universities, the independent student group that led seven weeks of pro-democracy demonstrations.

Announcing the arrest in its main evening news, state television said other prominent workers and student leaders were among those arrested.

It described those arrested as "ruffians" and said they were responsible for attacks on troops, destroying military vehicles, stealing weapons, spreading rumours and inciting violence.

In Shanghai, nine founder members of a new independent workers' union were arrested overnight. Foreign residents in Beijing said they saw plain-clothes security men detaining people—some at gun point.

Troops also surrounded the Academy of Social Sciences in Beijing, a prestigious think-tank, many of whose members are closely linked with reformists in the leadership including party chief Zhao Ziyang who has been pushed aside.

Thousands of students involved in the pro-democracy demonstrations have left the capital and many of the movement's leaders have gone into hiding.

China's best-known dissident, physicist Fang Lizhi, who has taken shelter in the U.S. embassy in Beijing, was yesterday branded a "traitor" in radio and television broadcasts.

Fang and his wife, Li Shuxian, fearing for their safety, fled to the U.S. embassy last Sunday.

"We are very angry. Such a traitor cannot be allowed to escape... he is not a patriot," the writer said during yesterday's radio and television programme. [sentence as published]

"Fang made the students rise up, and was the instigator of chaos which resulted in the deaths of many people..."

"He should not escape...he should be punished."

The purge came as the government intensified its propaganda campaign that claimed troublemakers and counter-revolutionaries were responsible for last weekend's violence.

The reappearance on Friday of Mr Deng with other elderly officials and military officers indicated the political situation had stabilised, at least temporarily.

The government also renewed its warning to foreign governments not to interfere.

Vice-president Wang Zhen urged troops to "push on in the flush of victory in striking at the handful of counter-revolutionary rioters", the XINHUA News Agency reported.

The Shanghai independent workers' union had intended to take up the mantle from a mother organisation established in Tiananmen Square on May 19.

A student leader in Nanjing said the appearance of Mr Deng on state television on Friday portended a major crackdown.

He said campuses throughout Nanjing had agreed overnight to call off a parade scheduled for yesterday to mourn students killed in Tiananmen Square.

"It is futile. Deng Xiaoping has spilt so much blood and he obviously does not care how much more he spills," said the graduate student of Nanjing University.

"They will begin arresting us soon, probably in the next two or three days.

"The first person to be arrested will be me."

He said the university was trying to keep the students' movement alive by contacting regional campuses and telling them news of anti-government activities or the government suppression.

A student at a university in Xian said an independent student union had gone underground and only 2,000 students were left on campus of a total of 10,000.

He said the rest had fled, either because they were on strike or because they feared a crackdown.

Intellectuals say "blacklists" have been drawn up of people who are to be arrested now the hardliners have won the power struggle.

In Shanghai, 20,000 people gathered in a central square on Friday to mourn the dead, and students vowed to make China's biggest city the nerve centre of their cause.

Some said they were striving to rebuild the nationwide union shattered by last week's massacre.

"We will fight on until the end," said a student identifying himself only as Wang from Shanghai's Fudan University.

Beijing radio yesterday repeatedly broadcast a notice from the martial law authorities warning that anyone obstructing the removal of anti-government slogans and posters would be "subdued by force".

Similar stern warnings were broadcast to people trying to sabotage factory production, mining, and transport.

"They must be struck with hard blows. We must not be lenient towards them," the authorities were quoted as saying.

Illegal Union Leader Arrested

OW1106130789 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] At 1600 on 10 June, Yang Fuqiang, a key member of the illegal workers autonomous union who instigated people to storm the public security organs, was arrested by public security departments.

Yang, 27, is a worker at the Beijing No 4 Hydraulic [word indistinct] Plant. At 1900 on 22 May, he joined the workers autonomous union in front of Jinshui Bridge near Tiananmen Square and was appointed leader of the 3d picket detachment. According to his preliminary confession, he encouraged people to storm the Beijing City Public Security Bureau twice, once in the morning and once in the afternoon. That night he again took part in storming the Ministry of Public Security.

After the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Martial Law Headquarters issued a relevant circular, Yang still refused to turn himself in. The relevant department concerned has now brought him to justice in accordance with the law. This case is still under investigation.

Beijing Citizens Offer Support to Authorities

Over 100 Report on 'Rioters'

OW1006061189 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 9 Jun 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] The broad masses of residents in Beijing have responded enthusiastically to the telephone numbers for reporting crime within the city proper. These telephone numbers were released by the Beijing municipal people's government and the martial law enforcement headquarters on the evening of 8 June. The people have continuously reported and exposed problems and clues related to the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

As of 1400 [0500 GMT] on 9 June, 167 pieces of valuable information had been provided by informants. Many of them say: It is necessary to resolutely struggle against counterrevolutionary rioters to the end. Under no circumstances must they be allowed to conceal themselves and thus become the seeds of trouble in the future.

The relevant departments say: Materials and clues provided by informants will be investigated and handled according to the law. Severe punishment will be meted out to counterrevolutionary rioters, and the identity of informants will be kept confidential and they will be protected.

Masses Offer Advice

OW1106065289 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Some people recently sent telegrams to relevant government departments or called them on the telephone to express their support for the decision of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission about suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital. They also put forward their views and suggestions regarding the current situation.

In his telephone call, a teacher with the surname of Wang from the Beijing School of Light Industry said: Rumors are everywhere in our school today, people are emotional, and the voice of justice has received no support. Some people loudly applaud when pictures of burning vehicles appear on television. Although teachers are very angry [at the students for applauding], they dare not speak out. I hope the government will carry out more positive propaganda [zheng mian xuan chuan] through various channels. Then it will be easier for us to speak out.

In his telephone call, a Beijing resident said that he visited Tiananmen Square several times and witnessed with his own eyes how a group of ruffians threw rocks at the municipal Public Security Bureau. He said the scene

was totally different from the 5 April Movement in 1976. He added that the government should take strict measures to suppress the ruffians and build a monument at Babaoshan to commemorate those People's Liberation Army [PLA] fighters who sacrificed their lives.

In his telephone call, a Communist Party member in Beijing said the government must seize Fang Lizhi and not let him escape.

A comrade working at the Petitions Office of Harqin Banner, Inner Mongolia, said in his telephone call that the banner's four students studying at Beijing University and Qinghua University had returned to the banner. According to these four students, the caller said, some people were ready to put on PLA uniforms because they wanted to make trouble on the streets disguised as soldiers.

A manager of a company under the Xinjiang Water Conservation Department says in his telegram: People of all nationalities in Xinjiang are jubilant to learn that the PLA's martial law units crushed the counterrevolutionary rebellion. I have remitted 500 yuan to you to express my regards to them.

An Overseas Chinese from the United States says in his telegram: The party Central Committee can rest assured that patriots from all walks of life will firmly implement the central authorities' wise decision.

A foreign businessman in Hainan says in his telegram: People feel great to learn that the government has suppressed the rebellion. The government has my firm support. I am a Chinese with foreign citizenship. I have invested in many places in China. I hope China will become more stable and prosperous. Foreign businessmen fear that the Chinese Government may change its policies and that the political situation may become unstable. I hope the open policy in Hainan will not change.

A group of veteran college and polytechnic school graduates in Dazhu County, Sichuan, say in their telegram: After the imposition of martial law, parades, sit-ins, and other acts which disturb public order cannot be considered as patriotic. If students break the law, they should be punished like other citizens. In the eyes of the law, all people, students included, are equal. There should be no special citizens whatsoever. The blanket statement that students will be forgiven will not help the suppression of the rebellion, nor will it help to expose the extremely small number of people responsible.

Residents, Soldiers Remove Posters

OW1106060589 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to the Beijing People's Broadcasting Station, after the Beijing municipal government and the headquarters of the martial law units issued their Notice

No 12, various units in Beijing immediately organized personnel to work with martial law units, Armed Police Force, and public security police to remove all counter-revolutionary slogans, handbills, and large- and small-character posters on the streets.

According to incomplete statistics, from the evening of 9 June to the night of 10 June, over 8,000 people in 8 areas in suburban Beijing, including people from all walks of life, officers and men of martial law units and armed police forces, and public security personnel, removed more than 9,100 counterrevolutionary rebellion slogans, handbills, and large- and small-character posters posted at various intersections. These intersections are now basically free of slogans and posters.

The movement received widespread support from residents in Beijing. Many old members of residents committees also voluntarily took part in the cleanup drive.

Beijing's Mayor Chen Urges Normal Production
*OW1006145889 Beijing XINHUA in English
1413 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (XINHUA)—Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong called here today for an immediate full restoration of production and work to recover the losses caused by the counter-revolutionary rebellion occurred in the city early this month.

He made these remarks this afternoon at a meeting attended by more than 400 leading officials from the city's industrial sector.

Chairman of the Municipal Economic Commission Yan Chengzong said Beijing's industrial output value last month was 300 million yuan less than the planned figure though it was 4.2 percent higher than that in May last year.

During the first seven days of this month, he said the city's industries lost some 400 million yuan in output value for the majority of its enterprises stopped operations or were in partial operations due to a halt of traffic.

He called for more efforts to fulfil this year's industrial output value target of 45.2 billion yuan.

Beijing's traffic was almost completely restored today and 97 percent of the employees of the city's major enterprises were able to go to work.

Beijing Government Calls for 'Market Order'
*OW1106203589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1200 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[By reporter Yan Zhenguo; Local Broadcast News Service]

[Text] Today the Beijing municipal government has called on all staff members and workers of commercial circles to mobilize immediately and take effective measures to resume the capital's normal market order as soon as possible.

Huang Chao, vice mayor of Beijing, said: Our present task is to mobilize all staff members and workers to seriously study the guidelines contained in the instructions by the central authorities. On the one hand, they should inform against and expose rioters; on the other hand, they should do their best to make the market supply available and take concrete action to contribute to quelling the rebellion.

As far as this reporter knows, the four big department stores—the Beijing Municipal Emporium, the Dongan Market, the Xidan Emporium, and the Longfu Building—were reopened yesterday. Sales and purchases are gradually becoming normal.

Beijing Railway Transport Returning to Normal
*OW1106081789 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] According to information released by the Ministry of Railways, railway transport order is gradually returning to normal. By 1600 [0700 GMT] on 8 June, suspended railway lines in nine places, including Lanzhou, Shanghai, Wuhan, Nanjing, and Changsha, had been reopened to traffic.

Since the State Council issued a notice on 7 June on resolutely putting an end to attacks on railways in order to ensure the safe flow of railway transport, railway cadres and staff members and workers have conscientiously studied, resolutely implemented, and vigorously publicized the notice. Since then, fairly good results have been achieved in checking criminal acts disrupting railway transportation. The masses of railway staff members and workers have firmly guarded their posts, done their best to fulfill their duties, and defended stability and unity with concrete actions, thus ensuring the smooth flow of railway traffic.

The number of suspended freight trains throughout the country had been reduced from 969 on 8 June to 501 as of 1800 [0900 GMT] on 9 June. As of 1800 on 10 June, 139 freight trains remained suspended, while all passenger trains had returned to normal operation. Loading and unloading throughout the railway system have begun to return to normal.

National, International Reportage on Provinces

'Quiet' Prevails After Deng Message
*BK1006140089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1347 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[By Charles Whelan]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 10 (AFP)—China's major provincial cities were mostly calm Saturday [10 June] as students and workers, many active in earlier pro-democracy unrest, paused to absorb the significance of Friday's reappearance of senior leader Deng Xiaoping.

While other cities were quiet, the only reported demonstration, said by witnesses to be "very small", was by Shanghai students who gathered outside the city's public security headquarters to protest the arrest Friday of nine workers who had formed an independent trade union.

The workers were accused in the local press of "advocating" the government's overthrow and several hundred students facing a cordon of around 200 police chanted "Free our brothers" according to witnesses.

The protest was small in comparison to a procession of student-led mourners which flooded the central square on Friday, witnesses said.

The papers also reported the arrests in Shanghai of some 130 people accused of various offences ranging from "the spreading of rumours, [to] damaging transportation and disruption of communications."

Apart from the brief protest, Shanghai was "back in business" according to Western diplomats.

Nanjing was "too quiet" according to Western sources as unconfirmed reports emerged of a police raid late Friday on the Nanjing University campus to arrest student pro-democracy activists.

Shops, factories and businesses were open in Shanghai but China's richest and most populous city was for the most part "quieter than normal, almost eerie" according to observers as fewer shoppers than normal ventured out onto the streets.

"They believe in making money here," a Western diplomat said. "One shopkeeper told me, "We might be sympathetic with pro-democracy unrest but business is business and nothing gets in the way of that."

A people's militia set up by the city government to coordinate security has been touring the streets throughout the day, witnesses said. Riding trucks and wearing white baseball caps the militia members, numbering 200,000 according to official sources, have been tearing down pro-democracy posters and directing traffic.

Fears of a military crackdown, running high after last weekend's brutal intervention in Beijing, have receded and barricades of buses blocking roads have all been removed, observers said.

"It's quieter than normal, almost eerie," said a Chinese business source. "It's almost as if people were expecting something bad to happen."

A Western diplomat said the people of Shanghai and other major cities were busy absorbing the address of 84-year-old senior leader Deng Xiaoping to People's Liberation Army generals which was broadcast on nationwide television Friday evening.

It was Mr Deng's first public appearance in 24 days and analysts believe his return with Premier Li Peng at his side confirms the ascendancy of the hardline party old guard known for their hostility to reformists and their firm backing for the Beijing armed crackdown.

In Nanjing sources were unable to confirm the reported police swoop on the Nanjing University campus where student leaders had organised rallies in protest at the military crackdown in Beijing.

But one Western source said: "Police came onto the Nanjing campus last night and arrested a handful of students and we don't know where they took them."

Witnesses said campus workers had been busy Saturday removing banners, posters, and flowers placed on campus in respect for the Beijing dead, said to number 1,400 according to hospital sources.

In the provincial capitals of Changsha, Guangzhou, Wuhan and Xian many students had already left campus and some universities were debating whether to close for the summer vacations early, sources said. No troop buildups or pro-democracy rallies were reported.

In northern Harbin, wreaths of flowers and pro-democracy posters had been removed by Harbin University authorities and 80 percent of students had gone home despite upcoming end of semester exams, Western sources said.

Students marched through the city Wednesday to mourn the Beijing massacre but the city was "essentially" back to normal Saturday, they added.

12 Jun Wrap-Up HK1206124889 Hong Kong AFP in English 1240 GMT 12 Jun 89

[By Joan Thornberry]

[Text] Hong Kong, June 12 (AFP)—The Communist Party in the southern Chinese city of Changsha has warned that any member who was involved in anti-government protests will be punished, residents said Monday.

Party members in the Hunan provincial capital were warned that they would be punished if found to be involved in recent unrest in the city, but were not told what form the punishment would take.

"Go home or go to your office and wait by the phone and we will call you when we've decided," one Communist Party member was told, calling the party's move "evil."

In Nanjing, capital of Jiangsu Province, patrols of 20 helmeted People's Liberation Army troopers carrying sub-machine guns marched through the city Monday passing in front of all the universities, but did not enter campuses.

Residents saw the show of force as a warning of a military presence in the city. "I have never seen armed troops in the city before," one resident said.

Students in the eastern city said they suspected that other troops, posing as students, were trying to infiltrate campus groups.

The number of arrests in Beijing and in other Chinese cities announced on state television has reached well into the hundreds but the black-list of suspected "counter-revolutionaries" could potentially run into the millions.

In its latest arrest report, state television said Monday at least another 38 people had been detained in provincial cities, including Wuhan, Tianjin, Nanjing and Changsha, for participating in "counter-revolutionary activities."

Major provincial cities were quiet Monday with traffic and commerce back to normal after protesters barricaded city streets and railway lines for days in anger at the June 4 massacre of demonstrators in Beijing, residents said.

"Maybe it's a bit too quiet here, if you know what I mean," a student in Changsha said.

Campuses have become deserted as most students have gone into hiding fearing a crackdown or returned to their family homes in the city and countryside, residents said by telephone.

Two student leaders from Hunan Southcentral College have been arrested, a teacher in Changsha said by telephone Monday.

"The student movement here is broken. The campuses are almost totally deserted. Everyone feels they've been defeated," the teacher said.

Communist Party members in Changsha handed out leaflets Monday warning students that if they do not return to class they will be punished.

Nanjing and Harbin students quoted provincial officials as saying the government would not crack down on student dissidents in the two cities.

Ten people considered to be "bad elements" were arrested at Nanjing's central Gulou Square on June 8, residents said.

In northwestern Harbin, eight "troublemakers" were arrested for smashing cars and public vehicles during protests, local television said Monday.

A student who was at the scene said that when the arrests were made, police let students go after checking their identification cards.

A student source quoted a Heilongjiang provincial authority as saying that the government would not take action against local student leaders, as it did not consider that what had happened in that province was counter-revolutionary. Demonstrations in Harbin in the past month were considerably smaller than in other provincial capitals, with the biggest gathering 30,000 people.

Classes resume in Harbin on July 17 and schools have declared vacations early. But Heilongjiang University has ordered students back to school.

Residents in the southern city of Guangzhou said they believed the crackdown would not reach the proportions there that it has in Beijing.

Guangdong provincial government said Monday that local people were not responsible for damage done to cars during demonstrations last week at Guangzhou's central Haizhou Square, according to local press reports.

The government said "counter-revolutionaries" from outside the provinces were responsible for the destruction and arrests had been made.

Two hundred people were detained briefly and released with a warning for refusing to pay for their drinks at shops around the square, the reports said.

"The tension that was here in the past few days has faded," a Western diplomat said Monday.

In southwestern Chengdu, arrests were reported as troops continued to patrol the streets and shopowners began to repair glass in doors and windows shattered in looting that broke out during the protests.

Guangzhou, the central cities of Hangzhou, Wuhu and Xian and the northern city of Guiyang were back to normal, wiped clean of large-character posters condemning the killings in Beijing.

100 Casualties in Shanghai

LD0806135589 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1057 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Excerpt] Beijing, 8 Jun (TANJUG)—Sources in Shanghai claim that about 100 people were killed or injured in a clash between public order forces and civilians who tried to stop a train at the Shanghai train station. According to sources, about 60 people were killed and approximately the same number of people were injured in clashes and fire.

The incident occurred yesterday when a group of demonstrators tried to stop a train. Six of them lay on the tracks, but the train driver ignored them and ran over them. However, several protestors managed to jump on the train and stop it.

Enraged over the death of six persons, demonstrators set fire to nine railway cars. According to the source in Shanghai, when the fire brigade arrived, demonstrators tried to throw firemen into the fire. Public order forces intervened, and about 100 people were killed in the clashes. [passage omitted: description of the general situation in China]

Crackdown in Shanghai, Hubei

HK1106022789 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 1457 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Report: "Some Criminals and Thugs Who Caused Disturbances Have Been Arrested in Shanghai and Wuhan"]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—According to a XINHUA report, people's procuratorates and public security organs of Shanghai and Wuhan have approved the apprehension and detention of criminals who have created grave disturbances and other thugs.

Shanghai public security organs have investigated and proved that 10 criminals, including Xu Guomin [1776 0984 2494], Peng Jiamin [1756 1367 3046], and Wei Yinchun [7279 6601 2504], took advantage of the 6 June railway accident at the intersection of Guangxin Road to fabricate rumors to mislead people to create disturbances. Together with a number of thugs, they smashed railway cars, set fire to nine railway cars and six public security motorcycles, turned over police boxes, and beat up firemen to impede them from putting the fire out, thus causing a serious riot. The Shanghai People's Subprocuratorate ascertained that the behavior of these 10 people, including Xu Guoming, constituted criminal sabotage of traffic means and installations, and the writs of their apprehension were signed the day before yesterday.

Wuhan City public security organs have detained and interrogated a contingent of 28 "naked demonstrators," [chi bo 6375 5225] [stripped to the waist] who hoisted the banner "Workers in support of student demonstrators" a few days back and mingled with student demonstrators. They forced passersby on the streets to give them money and cigarettes. Initial interrogations have proved that those people were all vagrants and young workers with records of obnoxious behavior.

Shanghai Workers Stay on Job

OW1206082989 Beijing XINHUA in English
0754 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] Shanghai, June 12 (XINHUA)—The majority of Shanghai's 2.3 million workers have stayed on the job despite the recent turmoil.

Since the main bus lines were blocked June 4 some workers have to walk a total of up to five hours a day in order to get to and from their places of work.

From June 4 to 7 attendance at industrial enterprises in the city was 60-70 percent, and since June 8 the attendance has reached 85 percent.

In order to ensure normal production, transport corporations have organized convoys to transport coal, chemicals and other raw materials to factories.

During the five-day transport paralysis, only 40 factories had to stop production.

Workers in power plants, waterworks and gas plants have made every effort to ensure normal supplies for local industries and residents.

Commercial workers have also adopted measures to maintain supplies of vegetables and other necessities.

25 Guizhou 'Ringleaders' Held

OW1106092689 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1400 GMT 10 Jun 89

[“Local News Broadcast Service”]

[Text] Guiyang, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—In the early hours of today, Guiyang City public security organs crushed a case of illegal activities involving bad elements who stopped vehicles, placed road barricades to block traffic, and disturbed social order. A total of 25 ringleaders were either placed under administrative detention or detained for questioning according to law.

At about 2000 [1100 GMT] last night, these bad elements gathered several hundred people in front of the Guiyang City people's square and carried out their instigation. They declared a so-called "action plan"; incited some people to stop vehicles at main thoroughfares and erect roadblocks; and made threats of disrupting Guiyang City. At 2225, these people, holding the banner of "we come for democracy and fight for freedom," started marching from the people's square. They marched past posts and the communications building and other main roads. They finally gathered around the traffic artery areas of Guiyang bus terminal and near Touqiao. First they stopped two trucks and forced the drivers to park the trucks crosswise in the middle of the road; they then removed the electric circuits of the trucks, took away the car keys, and the deflated tires. Afterward, they intercepted 16 more trucks, forming layers and layers of roadblocks, causing nearly one hour of serious traffic jams. Public security personnel rushed to the scene and arrested them when they were trying to commit further criminal activities. Roadblocks were removed in good time and traffic returned to normal.

Investigation shows that among these bad elements, some included those who had been released after undergoing reform through labor; others were people who had just finished reform through education; still others were criminal elements who, after having been dismissed from work units, had stirred up trouble in society on several occasions. The masses applauded the action taken by the public security organs.

Hebei Demonstrators Arrested

OW1106074189 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1230 GMT 10 Jun 89

[By reporters Fang Zhengjun and correspondent Lu Yibing—"Local Broadcast News Service"]

[Text] Wuhan, 10 Jun (XINHUA)—According to information provided by the Wuhan Public Security Bureau, public security organs recently detained and questioned 28 people who were members of a "shirtless demonstrator team."

The Wuhan Public Security Bureau said: Taking advantage of confusion caused by demonstrations by some college students in the Wuhan area several days ago, some 30 to 40 "shirtless demonstrators," stripped to their waists and walking in sandals, appeared in the bustling Zhongshan thoroughfare of Hankou District in Wuhan City. These people unfurled "worker supporting team" banners. They shouted such slogans along the road as "We want food" and "We want cigarettes." They acted loutishly, forcefully demanding money and cigarettes from passing pedestrians. A young worker, stripped to the waist who could hardly keep his trousers on, exposed the ugliness of "shirtless demonstrators" when reporting to the police station. He said that several shirtless people stopped him and shouted: Take off your clothes and join us; with us you will have food and drink. When this young worker refused, these thugs immediately forced him to strip to his waist and pulled his belt from his trousers. A middle-aged soft drink vendor angrily denounced the shirtless demonstrators to public security personnel: They are just a bunch of bandits. The cause of his indignation is that several thugs came to his soft-drink stand and shouted: We are thirsty from shouting slogans; hey, give us something to show your support. In the blink of an eye, they looted a case of soft drinks. They pushed and overturned bicycles and tricycles whenever they saw any.

Upon receiving reports of these activities, the security patrol squadron of the Wuhan City Public Security Bureau went immediately to Zhongshan thoroughfare in two groups, intercepted the "shirtless team" at the beginning of Lanling Road, and arrested 28 "shirtless team members." Initial investigation shows that these people are either unemployed or young workers with disreputable records.

Shaanxi NPC Deputy Dismissed

HK0906044389 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
2 Jun 89 p 1

[Dispatch by reporter Jing Xianfeng (2529 7145 1496): "Wei Mingsheng Is Dismissed From the Post of Deputy to National People's Congress (NPC)"]

[Text] Xian, 1 Jun (RENMIN RIBAO)—A few days ago, the Shaanxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee held its seventh meeting before the due date, which specially examined and discussed the question of "Eating and Drinking Commissioner" Wei Mingsheng's post of deputy to the NPC, and made a decision to dismiss him from the post of deputy.

Wei Mingsheng was formerly Ankang Administrative Commissioner. Before he was transferred to the post of vice chairman of the provincial Economic Commission at the beginning of this year, under the pretext of "bidding farewell" and "saying goodbye," he indulged in accepting and giving dinners, and accepting gifts in a big way, wasting public funds of 5,336 yuan.

It was learned that on 17 May this year, the 11th People's Congress Standing Committee of the original electoral unit—Ziyang County of Ankang Prefecture—held the 17th meeting, which recalled Wei Mingsheng's post of deputy to the provincial People's Congress.

Shenzhen 'Favorable' for Investors

OW1006015389 Beijing XINHUA in English
0141 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Shenzhen, June 10 (XINHUA)—A Shenzhen official said that this special economic zone in south China's Guangdong Province will maintain the favorable environment for foreign investors.

Speaking at a meeting with businessmen from the United States, Japan, Canada, Thailand and Hong Kong, Vice Mayor Zhu Yuening said that the Chinese Government's policy of opening to the outside world and reform will not change.

He said that a "counter-revolutionary riot" in Beijing has been quelled, and the general situation is improving. And Shenzhen has been "very stable," he said.

He hoped the overseas businessmen view the situation from a long-term point of view and continue their cooperative projects.

Some foreign businessmen expressed their confidence in the Chinese Government.

When a foreigner raised the issue of personal safety, Vice Mayor Zhu said that Shenzhen will not allow any violation of law, disruption of social order and damage

of people's life and property. If such things happen, the city government will adopt resolute measures to stop them and guarantee the safety of overseas investors and personnel.

Provincial Messages of Support for Central Stand

'Suppression' Applauded

OW0906143889 Beijing Television Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Oct 89

[“Many Provinces and Regions (sheng qu 4164 0575), Military Regions, and Central State Organs Support Suppression of Counterrevolutionary Rebellion”—caption on screen—read by announcer]

[Text] Many provinces, regions, military regions, and central state organs have sent telegrams and letters to the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission pledging their firm support for the suppression of the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital.

These provinces and regions include Liaoning, Hebei, and Tibet; Beijing, Nanjing, Shenyang, Jinan, Guangzhou Military Regions; the Second Artillery Corps; and work committees of central state organs.

They unanimously point out: The decision made by the central authorities to suppress the counterrevolutionary rebellion in the capital is a correct decision to safeguard the Constitution, stabilize order, and protect stability and unity; and it is in line with the aspirations of the party and the people and the fundamental interests of the people throughout the country. We firmly pledge our political and ideological unity with the party Central Committee and will take concerted actions with it.

To stabilize the local situation, these provinces and regions have taken the necessary measures. The five military regions have pledged that they will maintain a high degree of centralization, and that once the Central Military Commission gives the order, they will take immediate action to suppress any rebellion.

They also pledged that they will properly implement all measures against war and crush any sabotage and harassment carried out by enemies at home and abroad.

Further Support Expressed

OW0906180089 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1323 GMT 9 Jun 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)—The party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission have received cables and letters from a

number of provinces, an autonomous region, and a work committee at the central level, expressing firm support for quelling the counterrevolutionary rebellion that has occurred in the capital.

Those dispatching the cables and letters are Anhui, Hunan, Jilin, Jiangsu, and Henan Provinces, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and the Work Committee for Organs Directly Under the CPC Central Committee.

CYL Central Committee Calls for Stabilization

OW1006204889 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1230 GMT 10 Jun 89

[“Local Broadcast News Service”]

[Text] [No dateline given] Open letter from the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League [CYL] to CYL organizations at all levels and all CYL members.

All levels of CYL organizations and CYL members:

Initial success has been achieved in dealing with the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing through the firm struggle of the martial law troops of the People's Liberation Army, the Armed Police Forces, and the public security police. Yet, the situation is still grim in Beijing and some other cities. Stabilizing the situation and ensuring the security in cities have become a task of prime importance to the fate of our country and the basic interests of the people. In view of this, the CYL Central Committee calls on the CYL organizations at all levels and all CYL members to take vigorous action under the leadership of the party and government and make positive contributions to safeguarding the fruitful results of revolution, construction, and reform, protecting city safety, preserving social stability, and ensuring supply to meet the people's daily needs.

1. All CYL members are requested to study earnestly the "message from the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all Communist Party members and all people in the country" and resolutely implement all the instructions and orders issued by the central authorities aimed at stabilizing the situation. They should clearly see the nature of the current struggle and the grim situation at present, stand firm when tempered and tested, resolutely maintain unity with the party Central Committee, and join the party and people with one heart in struggling to create a fine social environment.

2. They should take a clear-cut stand in struggling against beating, smashing, looting, burning, and other lawless acts detrimental to the country and to the safety of the people's lives and property. They should self-consciously abide by discipline and law, neither believe nor spread rumors, and refuse to do anything harmful to the interests of the country and people.

3. They should carry forward the spirit of acting as the masters of the country; stand fast at their posts of production, other work, and study; be loyal to their duties; strive to fulfill their tasks to ensure production and supply to meet the people's daily needs; and play the exemplary and leading role of CYL members in restoring and safeguarding the normal order in the economy, society, and education.

4. CYL organizations and cadres at all levels should take various effective measures and coordinate with the party, government, and departments concerned to give people positive persuasion and conduct good ideological work to stabilize people's feelings and maintain the stability of the general situation. They should actively help establish channels of communications to promote the mutual understanding and trust between the party and government on one hand, and students and other young people on the other. They should also help establish close ties between the Army and the people and unite and organize the broad masses of young people who are CYL members to firmly uphold the four cardinal principles and to make contributions in promoting reform, opening to the outside world, and safeguarding the cause of socialist modernization.

[Signed] CYL Central Committee

[Dated] 10 June 1989

UK Television Journalist Expelled From Country
HK1106061789 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 11 Jun 89 p 1

[Text] British television producer Peter Newsport was expelled from China yesterday on charges of carrying out activities incompatible with his visa status.

Mr Newport, who works for Britain's Independent Television News (ITN), was arrested on Saturday while filming a demonstration outside the public security building in Shanghai, China's biggest city.

The newsman said he had entered China on a tourist visa and had signed a statement during questioning by police admitting he was working in Shanghai without official accreditation.

He was given until Sunday to leave China and flew here soon after his release.

Mr Newport is the first Western journalist expelled from China since a wave of student unrest began on April 15 after the death of former communist party chief Hu Yaobang.

Meanwhile, the Thai News Agency (TNA) reported students from Hong Kong and Macao had been arrested while demonstrating in the southern Chinese city of Guangzhou.

The state-run news agency quoted a vice governor of Guangdong Province as saying in a meeting last week with Thai consul Mr Wichai Wansin, stationed in Guangzhou that the students had been arrested during pro-democracy demonstrations on June 5.

The vice governor said the students has been identified in an interrogation as residents of Hong Kong and Macao as well as other areas of China. The report did not give the number of students arrested.

Authorities Detain BBC Correspondent, Crew

HK1206125889 Hong Kong Television Broadcast Limited in English 1115 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Text] We have just received the latest report from China courtesy of the BBC. Brian Baron filed this report shortly before he and his crew were arrested by Chinese authorities.

[Begin recording] With Professor Fang sheltering inside the American Embassy, the Chinese authorities are in an angry mood. The order to the armed police outside was: Don't allow pictures, even though this is beyond the martial law zone.

Professor Fang has been a thorn in the flesh of the communist hierarchy for over a year. He was expelled from the Communist Party for denouncing its undemocratic ways.

The authorities are emphasizing that life is returning to normal in the capital with more government-controlled newspapers appearing. That suggests that the hardliners under paramount leader Deng Xiaoping have restored their control over the press.

Before the army massacre of unarmed activists 8 days ago, many newspapers and journalists were supporting the students' demand for press freedom.

Much of Peking is now responding to official pressure and returning to work. People have little choice. If they don't perform, they won't get money for food.

Here at Peking's biggest industrial plant, the Iron and Steel Works, there were certainly signs of life, though there is doubt about the claim of the communist authorities that production is completely back to normal.

Under martial law, workers are forbidden from having mass meetings. Anyone who dares step out of line will be labelled a counterrevolutionary and imprisoned.

And in the capital, we encountered fresh problems with the army while filming routine street scenes. They interrogated us for 3 hours and confiscated our video tape of army movements. Then officials from the Ministry of

Public Security, the secret police, took away our passports and travel documents. And they warned that if we ignore these latest restrictions, the consequences will be severe indeed. And we have been forbidden from leaving China. [end recording]

Reporter Recounts Experience at Square
*HK1006023889 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
in English 10 Jun 89 p 4*

[By Tammy Tam]

[Text] About 3 pm on the day after the massacre of students in Beijing, I received a telephone call saying People's Liberation Army troops in Tiananmen Square had fired at crowds gathered across the avenue.

When I got there people were still huddled, accusing the troops of brutality.

"They just opened fire on people as if there was nothing in front of them, several people have been injured and I'm sure some were shot dead immediately," said a witness.

The spectacle was one of many on the day after the massive army attack of Saturday night.

Bullet holes could be seen everywhere along Changan Avenue.

"I will keep this as a souvenir to remember their bloody killing," said a young man as he showed us a bullet shell he had picked up.

We were told troops usually opened fire on groups of people every 20 to 30 minutes.

"It was because people who were dispersed by the gunfire would gather again in 20 to 30 minutes and they would shout to the soldiers, urging them to stop killing civilians," said a young man.

"The soldiers would be ordered to shoot once a crowd gathered."

About 50 metres ahead, hundreds of soldiers and dozens of tanks had blocked off the square. Another group of soldiers marched from the History Museum to replace troops across the avenue.

I was asked by some people to stand back.

"It seems another round of shots will begin soon," someone said.

On the 10-minute walk back to the hotel I saw blood on the streets, burned buses and a resident standing on top of one telling the people about the killings.

They had no fear, only rage.

In one hospital I visited, bodies covered in white sheets were being carted off to the morgue, the injured lay covered in blood outside, tearful doctors and nurses scurried about, relatives and friends of the dead and injured cried and cursed the killers.

But the people also came out to fight.

Fighting between civilians and soldiers broke out almost everywhere in Beijing that night. A man who arrived back at the hotel at midnight told me people were hiding behind the trees along the roads and waiting for a chance to exact revenge on the troops.

"In Wangfujing (the business centre of Beijing) many young people were throwing home-made petrol bombs on to tanks from behind the trees," he said.

"Since they were in the darkness the soldiers couldn't see them."

A resident said that at night civilians had taken hundreds of rifles and machineguns from the troops and would use them to defend any attack.

From the balcony of my hotel I could see petrol bombs being thrown on to the trucks and tanks rolling back and forth along Changan Avenue.

The night before leaving Beijing, I could still see groups of people creeping towards Tiananmen Square, though they knew not what awaited them.

Regardless of the cost, it seems they wanted to keep trying to stop the army.

Publicity Campaign To Justify Crackdown Reported
*OW1006054389 Tokyo NHK General Television
Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] According to our Beijing Bureau, China's leadership, which showed its top leader, Deng Xiaoping's, good condition and impressed the world with its solid unity yesterday evening, has started large-scale campaigns to publicize the justification for the crackdown on the prodemocracy movement. It is doing its best to gain the confidence of the people, and is hurrying work to restore traffic and economic activities.

[Begin telephone recording by reporter Aonobu Kato from Beijing] [Video shows Chinese Central Television footage from 9 June showing Deng Xiaoping meeting military leaders] China's top strong man, Deng Xiaoping, displayed that he is in command of the leadership yesterday evening by appearing on television news reports showing him attending a meeting which assembled top leaders of the party, the government, and the military. The meeting participated in by all the top leaders of the party, the government, and the military impressed the world that the leadership was united in pursuit of the hardliners' policies.

But in Beijing City this morning, with people asking martial law troops on guard why they came to Beijing, and newly placed posters seen on walls urging revenge despite stern warnings from the troops against such acts, people's ill feelings against the martial law troops' crackdown and their suspicion of the leaders who led the crackdowns remain very deep.

In this situation, Chinese Central Television network has added news reports—four each in the morning and the afternoon—to the existing noon news and the night news programs, to repeatedly publicize the authorities' views on the actions taken to suppress the pro-democracy movement. Likewise, radio stations are broadcasting special news programs every hour on the hour to do the same.

One lengthy publicity statement entitled *The Truth About The Counterrevolutionary Riots*, issued by the Beijing City party propaganda department, describes details of the riots by students and citizens and the damage suffered by troops from the standpoint of the authorities, and insists that all the actions of the troops were justified. This statement from the authorities stresses that several thousand soldiers were injured and about 100 were killed from the violent actions of the rioters, and insists that these heavy casualties prove best of all the maximum patience and disciplined attitude the martial law troops assumed in dealing with the riots. The message tries to justify the opening of fire on citizens by the troops, saying that the troops were forced to open fire after judging that rioters' actions exceeded the tolerable level and that the rioters refused the good intentions of the troops, who had shown maximum patience.

Meanwhile, in Beijing City, martial law troops are taking the lead in removing barricades and cleaning up the streets. By hauling in food supplies like grain into markets of the city using military trucks, they are also contributing their efforts to restoring the economic and commercial activities that have been completely paralyzed.

The authorities are also making efforts to normalize traffic within the city. In some parts of the city, buses were seen taking in passengers free of charge, as tickets were not available. The aggressive efforts of the authorities for return of the city functions to normal are aimed at gaining the confidence of the people. On the other hand, when we tried to get the views of the people, the people were increasingly reluctant to make any comment. Beijing is laden with a heavier atmosphere than before. [end recording]

Media Returns to Normal; Purges Expected
HK1006050089 Hong Kong AFP in English
0506 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Beijing, June 10 (AFP)—The Chinese authorities Saturday said they were pursuing their fight against "counter-revolutionaries" in a bid to normalize the situation in the country after weeks of chaos.

Troops maintained their high profile in central Beijing and official newspapers reappeared after an absence of several days.

Diplomats and analysts agreed that after the ruthless crackdown last Sunday on China's youthful pro-democracy movement, massive purges and arrests within the leadership apparatus were inevitable.

The message was clear as troop transports filled with armed soldiers patrolled the capital, their one-meter (yard) wide loudspeakers blaring: "The first battle against the counter-revolutionaries has been won, but the struggle continues."

Over the past few days, Beijing Radio has been repeatedly broadcasting appeals for citizens to collaborate with the authorities, reading out telephone numbers in various neighborhoods that should be called to "denounce to the police counter-revolutionary elements and their activities."

But despite several alerts by the presence near campuses of troops and policemen, student sources said there had been no crackdown by Saturday in the universities district north of here, where the pro-democracy movement had begun.

Student leaders were all reported underground, with many of their followers now gone from Beijing, often back to their families in the provinces.

Saturday morning, there were only a few hundred left on the Beijing University campus, normally home to 10,000 students and a hotbed of radicalism.

Late Friday and early Saturday, more than 100 tanks in a deafening din left Tiananmen Square, the focal point of seven weeks of demonstrations before it was transformed into a battleground early last Sunday in a military operation that claimed more than 3,000 lives, according to U.S. intelligence estimates.

But Saturday, the huge central plaza still looked entrenched, with a score of tanks guarding its main access roads, barbed wire barricades rolled out in front of the Forbidden City and the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall, and hundreds of soldiers patrolling with bayonets mounted on their AK-47 assault rifles.

Platoons of foot soldiers weaved their way through the usual Beijing crowds that have now grown accustomed to their presence, while troops and city employees worked together to clean the city center of the last vestiges of the massacre.

Newspapers that had been missing from the stands since last Sunday reappeared, all of them front-paging pictures by the army photo department of paramount leader Deng Xiaoping shaking the hands of the generals who crushed the democracy movement.

Under the headline, "Deng Xiaoping, in top physical shape, delivers an important speech," the PEOPLE'S DAILY, mouthpiece of the Communist Party, reported the reappearance on television Friday of the 84-year-old top leader after an absence of 24 days.

The pictures showed Mr Deng with the generals and the country's octogenarian ultra-conservative old guard, who now control China as it seeks a political solution to the current crisis.

No changes have yet been officially announced in the top leadership, but analysts here agree that a purge is inevitable of so-called "bourgeois-liberal" elements in both government and party, such as Secretary General Zhao Ziyang who has dropped out of sight since May 19.

The official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) Saturday reported: "As martial law enforcement troops are patrolling the streets of Beijing, more and more residents are seen shopping or going to work and some of them are found chatting with soldiers."

It also reported that production was going ahead normally in the city's main industrial complexes, such as the Shaogang iron and steel works and the Yanshan petrochemical complex.

Posters went up at the gates of elementary and secondary schools, saying classes would resume Monday after a week-long closure.

And in its ongoing propaganda offensive, state television continued to show footage shot last Sunday and Monday by spy cameras of people lynching soldiers, attacking tanks with iron bars and stoning troop transports from which no shots seemed to be fired.

Letters Held Up, Channels Blocked in Blackout
HK1206114489 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
12 Jun 89 p 1

[“Special” dispatch: “A Hundred Thousand Letters Held Up for Inspection on the Mainland”]

[Text] The Chinese authorities have taken a series of measures to block news transmission channels to ensure that no reports about the bloodshed in Tiananmen Square leak in from abroad. So far, customs has held up tens of thousands of letters for inspection. Meanwhile, the use of FAX machines and photocopiers is under strict control.

All these blackout measures are now being widely enforced from Guangzhou on the coast to Xian in the interior of the country.

Take Guangzhou, for example: The authorities have posted people by every FAX machine to confiscate all reports sent in from Hong Kong about reports on the massacre of the masses by the troops. The authorities

have also dispatched people to keep watch on photocopying shops—anyone who tries to make photocopies of Hong Kong newspapers is stopped or even arrested.

The mainland customs authorities have also taken some measures to counter the one-man, one-letter campaign launched by the people of Hong Kong. It is reported that so far the authorities have held up more than 100,000 letters. Meanwhile, in Xian, the local government has imposed a ban against those who keep any facsimile copies or newspapers sent from abroad, and local residents are ordered to turn over any printed reactionary propaganda matter to the Public Security Bureau.

The Shaanxi Provincial Radio Service was monitored by the BBC as saying that everyone must turn over to the Public Security Bureau any printed matter, leaflets, or pictures which contain reactionary material. The notice said that every unit and individual must carefully handle newspapers, printed matter, and facsimile copies sent from abroad, and local units will have all these materials collected and turn them over to local public security bureaus. In addition, residents are urged to inform on anyone who puts up big-character posters or keeps illegal printed material.

Radio Beijing yesterday said that 8,000 people, including public security personnel, joined an operation to clean up “counterrevolutionary” slogans and big-character posters put up in the streets of 8 Beijing districts. The same radio service said that about 9,000 slogans and big-character posters had been cleaned away.

Since Beijing enforced martial law and the news blackout on 20 May, Overseas Chinese have tried to break through the blockade through various channels, such as facsimile, computer communication, and mail. The Taiwan Government has sent recorded tapes and newspapers into China with hydrogen balloons. And Chinese students in the United States have tried to convey news to China with personal computers.

Nevertheless, people in various parts of Mainland China have told interviewers on the telephone that they were not certain about the situation in the country these days and knew nothing about the massacre in Beijing. In Shanghai, local residents said they learned of the incident only from facsimile copies sent from abroad and through foreign radio broadcasts.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Government continues to insist that no troops have ever assaulted any unarmed students in Tiananmen Square. Official newspapers yesterday even carried a letter saying that no one had been shot dead in Tiananmen Square during the clearance operation carried out by the troops on the early morning of 4 June!

Journalists Set Up Prodemocracy Newspaper
HK1006024489 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD in English 10 Jun 89 p 3

[Text] A group of journalists has published the second edition of a free pro-democracy newspaper.

TIDE of DEMOCRACY was sparked by the crisis in China and aims to offer a platform for comment and discussion about China and the student struggle.

More than 400,000 copies of the paper have been distributed so far.

The first issue was published two weeks ago.

A member of the editorial staff, Mr Lee Waiming, said 200,000 copies of the first issue were sent to the democracy concert at Happy Valley, while 200,000 copies of the second issue were distributed at MTR stations.

TIDE would publish opinion rather than hard news, he said.

Another number, Mr Lai Chai-fun, said the editorial committee was independent, although the journal is published under the name of the All Hong Kong Citizens' Alliance in Support of Chinese Patriotic Pro-democracy Movement.

Alliance member Mr Li Wah-ming stressed that the publication had not been financed with money collected for students in Beijing.

Mr Lai said all who contributed to the publication worked without payment and many other people had donated money.

"It is written by a group of media workers who feel they need to do something about the crisis," Mr Lai said.

"The first two editions were published against this background."

Mr Lee said it was not the aim of the publication to circulate propaganda, adding: "It's an intellectual newspaper aimed at encouraging the public to reflect on what's happening."

Mr Lee said about 20 media workers had been involved in compiling the first two editions and student and workers had helped distribute copies.

On the front page of the second edition, it carried the Alliance's declaration to split with China's "fascist regime" which was read out at Sunday's black sit-in.

The Chinese leadership headed by paramount leader Mr Deng Xiaoping, Premier Li Peng and Prime Minister Yang Shangkun, was described as "reactionary" in the editorial.

It said China had reached its most dangerous moment and would collapse unless the "reactionary regime of Deng, Li and Yang" was brought down.

TIDE also published eyewitness accounts and photographs of the weekend massacre of demonstrators in Beijing.

Former XINHUA Official Resigns From Party

HK1106062589 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA SUNDAY MORNING POST (CHINA SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT) in English 11 Jun 89 p 7

[By Caitlin Wong]

[Text] It's not easy to forsake something one has believed in and had pride in for well over 40 years. The sadness was plain to see on Ho Ming-see's face when he talked about his withdrawal from the Chinese Communist Party following the military crackdown in China.

The 65-year-old former deputy secretary-general of the New China News Agency joined the party when he was 16. He joined the NCNA in 1957 and retired late last year.

"I never expected the government would use such violence against its people," Mr Ho said. "They could have dispersed the students easily without bloodshed. Why all those deadly weapons and so many troops?"

"I must say I'm bewildered by a lot of the things the government has done. I just couldn't explain them. For instance, there were times when the students' stance appeared to be softening, yet the government would do something to rouse them again."

"For instance, on the night of May 19, the students had actually decided to quit the hunger strike. But later the same night Li Peng made his strident speech, labelling the student movement as a riot and provoking the students to fast again. This sort of thing happened time and again, bringing things to its present, irrevocable state," he said.

"I thought I could wash my hands of the country's affairs. In fact, I have kept a low profile for the last 10 years to pave the way for slipping out quietly."

"But China is at a critical point now, and I feel we have a responsibility to our children to make sure they inherit a China with a bright future. So I decided to do whatever I could to salvage the country from further depravity," Mr Ho said.

He plans to take part in rallies in support of the students—and to call on his friends to join the movement.

Describing the present Chinese rulers as "crazy," Mr Ho said he did not expect them to remain in power for much longer. The process towards democracy and modernisation, however, will be a long and exacting process for China, he said.

"The Communist Party has degenerated quickly in the past 10 years. Corruption is rampant and the government is plagued by bureaucracy. Things have deteriorated to beyond the tolerance of the people, and this democratic movement is just the ultimate expression of the disillusionment which has built up through the years.

"I was aware of all the faults of communism, and until a few days ago, I still had faith in it, thinking it would finally change for the better. But all my hopes were dashed at the weekend when the army opened fire on the people," he said.

Nevertheless, Mr Ho said, he still has faith in communism. He resigned to "show his indignation at the bloody suppression and to protest against the present rulers."

"I've studied the ideas of Marx, Lenin and Mao. But I wonder how many of those now in power have? They no longer abide by communist principles. The Li Peng-Yang Shangkun government cannot represent the Chinese people," Mr Ho said.

"But the communist regime cannot be overthrown because there are no others who could take over the leadership. I believe the Chinese people understand this, and nobody actually wants to topple the regime. They've already gone through years of unrest. Another upheaval is the last thing they want.

"No one could destroy communist rule in China. Only the corruption of the party itself could ring the death knell," Mr Ho said.

Power, he said, was an agent for the corruption of individuals—and the problem with China was there was nothing to maintain a check on those in power.

While he acknowledged Deng Xiaoping's contribution to the economic reform in China over the last 10 years, Mr Ho said the tragedy of the senior leader's rule was that in the end he failed to insist on the principles he had set for the country's reform.

In Mr Ho's opinion, Deng completely discredited his past work with the way he handled the democratic movement.

Another problem Mr Ho identified was the party's intolerance of dissident opinions.

"It's natural for different opinions to emerge. Theoretically, I feel a lot of communist ideas and principles need to be reconsidered in the context of the present world. But what the party has been doing is to call whatever new opinions perfidious in its attempt to suppress them.

"The way of the present world is for every society, be it communist or capitalist, to change. And changing is a must if a country is to modernise and progress. But it is also what the present government is most afraid of.

"The direction of China must be towards reform, and economic reform must go hand in hand with democracy. The road will be long and difficult—but in the long run, I'm optimistic about China's future."

RENMIN RIBAO Reports 'Difficulties'
HK1006073989 Beijing *RENMIN RIBAO* in Chinese
7 Jun 89 p 1

[RENMIN RIBAO Notice]

[Text] Recently, for various reasons, there have been difficulties in supplying *RENMIN RIBAO* with the newsprint it requires each day. It has also been impossible to ship the newspaper out, and we have nowhere to store the copies already printed. Hence, we have decided that, beginning today, we will only print four pages each day. Page 1 will carry major domestic and foreign news, page 2 domestic news, page 3 international news, and page 4 a mixture. We will revert to printing eight pages when conditions return to normal. We have had no alternative but to make this change, and we hope readers will understand.

Beijing Radio Increases Number of Newscasts
OW1006100589 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0850 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] Dear listeners, to meet the needs and requirements of the present situation, this station will increase the frequency of news broadcasts on programs No 1 and No 2. The news, which will be broadcast in alternation between the two programs, will deal primarily with the efforts to subdue riots. News in the daytime will mainly contain reports related to the News and Press Review program, while news in the evening will mainly contain reports related to the National Hookup program. Important news will be aired at any time. The Half an Hour at Noontime program will be devoted mainly to news broadcasts for the time being.

The additional times for news broadcasts are: 1000, 1100, 1200, 1400, 1600, 1700, and 2300 [0100, 0200, 0300, 0500, 0700, 0800 and 1400 GMT] on program no 1, and 0930, 1315, 1500, 1730, 1930 and 2100 [0030, 0415, 0600, 0830, 1030 and 1200 GMT] on program No 2.

Truth of 'Counterrevolutionary Rebellion' Exposed
*OW1006050589 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service
in Chinese 1210 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[“Local Broadcast News Service”—no dateline as received]

[Text]

Truth of Facts About the Counterrevolutionary Rebellion in Beijing

[By] Propaganda Department of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee

[Dated] 5 June 1989

A shocking counterrevolutionary rebellion took place in the capital of Beijing on 3 and 4 June following more than a month of turmoil. Owing to the heroic struggle put up by the martial law enforcement officers and men of the People's Liberation Army [PLA], the Armed Police Force, and public security cadres and police, as well as the cooperation and support of large numbers of people, initial victory has been won in suppressing the rebellion. However, this counterrevolutionary rebellion has not yet been put down completely. A handful of rioters [ji shao shu bao luan fen zi 2817 1421 2422 2552 0052 0433 1311] are still hatching plots, spreading rumors to confuse and poison people's minds, and launching counterattacks. They are firing in the dark with firearms and ammunition they have seized; they are burning motor vehicles, smashing police boxes, and storming stores and public places in an attempt to put up a last-ditch struggle. Many rumors are now being spread in society, and many members of the masses have yet to understand the truth of the facts; they still have some problems to solve ideologically and emotionally. Therefore, it is necessary to clearly tell the masses about the truth of this counterrevolutionary rebellion to enable them to understand the causes and effects of the rebellion and the necessity and urgency of suppressing it. In this way, the masses will throw themselves into the struggle and contribute to stabilizing the situation in the capital.

1. Some comrades have said: Since the turbulent situation was alleviated to some extent a few days ago, was it still necessary for martial law enforcement troops to enter the city?

It should be clearly understood that troops had to enter the city to carry out the State Council decree on the imposition of martial law and to enforce the law in some districts of the capital. Since the decree on the imposition of martial law was issued on 20 May, martial law enforcement troops had in fact been moving in various ways to designated places in the city every day according to plan. Precisely because of the arrival in designated places of units of martial law enforcement troops one after another and the arduous efforts of various quarters, the turbulent situation began to be alleviated. However, it should be sharply pointed out that a handful of people

have not ceased their activities to create turmoil for a single day, nor have they changed their aim in the slightest degree to overthrow the leadership of the Communist Party.

They claimed that they had already decided on the members of a “new government,” prepared a list of cadres to be suppressed, and planned to continue the sit-in in Tiananmen Square. They wanted to continuously create disturbances in an attempt to achieve their purpose of “overthrowing the present government and setting up a new one.”

They vigorously organized forces by scraping together local ruffians, hooligans, and persons with inveterate hatred for the Communist Party and the socialist system to form contingents of “flying tigers” and “volunteers” as well as a “dare-to-die corps.” They threatened to place party and state leaders “under house arrest” and to seize political power in the way of attacking the Bastille.

They were prepared to occupy Tiananmen Square for a long time with the funds and materials supported by overseas counterrevolutionary political forces. They opened a “democracy university” and claimed that it was the “Whampoa Military Academy of the new period.”

They erected a so-called goddess statue. It was originally called the “goddess of liberty” and then renamed the “goddess of democracy,” in an attempt to make American freedom and democracy their spiritual pillar.

They said: “It is necessary to support the struggle across the country with the struggle being conducted in the square.” They used extremely mean tricks to threaten young students and did not allow them to leave the square. They even threatened the students by saying: “Whoever wants to withdraw will be killed.”

They were afraid that the sit-in staged by young students would not persist. So they sought to mobilize 5,000 “intellectuals to stage a hunger strike,” but only a very few persons responded to their call. Thus, 48-hour and 72-hour hunger farces were staged, with a total of only four people participating.

They distributed leaflets to instigate a counterrevolutionary rebellion. They said that “a single spark can start a prairie fire.” They called for “organizing armed forces” and “uniting with various forces, including the Kuomintang in Taiwan” to take a clear-cut stand in opposing the Communist Party and its government even “at the cost of laying down their lives.”

All this shows that the turmoil deliberately created by a very few people according to a worked out plan was on no account calming down, as good and honest people thought. Instead, these very few people were changing their tactics to continue waging a desperate struggle against us.

They deeply realized that once the martial law troops took their respective positions and the broad masses were mobilized and organized, their plot would fall through. Therefore, they waited for an opportunity to stir up trouble and exacerbate the turmoil.

On 1 June, they took the opportunity of the arrest and interrogation of several leaders of the illegal organization "Self-Government Federation of Trade Unions" [gong zilian 1562 5261 5114] by our public security organs to incite people to encircle and storm the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau, the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and the Ministry of Public Security.

On the evening of 2 June, a jeep loaned to the Central Television Station by the armed police unit for 10 months turned over as it drove at high speed on the slippery road on its way back to its original unit, killing three persons and seriously wounding another. None of the casualties were students. It goes without saying that this was a traffic accident. As the accident was being handled by departments concerned, a very few people, however, deliberately linked it with the martial law troops planned entry into the city and spread rumors in a big way, charging that it was an advance vehicle of the martial law troops and that it deliberately ran over students. They instigated people ignorant of the truth to take the dead bodies and hold a huge coffin parade. For a time, people's feelings were stimulated, and the atmosphere was extremely tense. After 2 days of instigation and clamoring, they lit the fire of rebellion.

2. Some comrades have asked: Can the events taking place on 3 June be called rebellion?

It is best to let the facts answer this question.

Before dawn on 3 June as the militia troops continued moving toward garrison target zones according to plan, some people cried out and incited people to stop vehicles of different sizes in the intersections of Jianguomen, Nanheyuan, Xidan, Muxidi, and other roads, set up roadblocks, intercept military vehicles, beat up soldiers, and loot military materiel.

At about 0100, 12 military vehicles were intercepted near Lugezhuang, soldiers passing through Yanjing Hotel were searched against their will, and tires of military vehicles parked in front of the telegraphic building were punctured and surrounded by traffic separation blocks.

Before and after dawn, military vehicles at the end of Yongding Bridge were overturned, tires of military vehicles in Muxidi were punctured, more than 400 soldiers entering the city were attacked by rock-throwing ruffians, and military vehicles along Liubukou and Hengertiao were intercepted and the soldiers besieged.

Around 0700, some ruffians sneaked into the vehicles besieged in Liubukou to snatch away loaded machine guns. From Jianguomen to Dongdan and near Tianqiao, troops entering the city were separated, besieged, and beaten up. Some soldiers on the Jianguomen overpass were stripped of their clothes, and some soldiers were beaten to tears.

In the morning, troops entering the city near Hufangqiao area were besieged. Soldiers were severely beaten, and some lost their eyesight as a result. Some wounded soldiers were intercepted as they were escorted to the hospital, air was let out of ambulance tires, and patients were kidnapped. Twenty-one military vehicles between Hufang Road and Taoranting were besieged, and the people's police who went there to protect the soldiers who were trying to move away the ammunition were beaten up and injured.

At noon, PLA soldiers were intercepted near the southern entrance of Fuyou Street, the northern entrance of Zhengyi Road, and the intersections of Xuanwumen, Hufangqiao, Muxidi, and Dongsi. Some suffered injuries as a result of the beating, and some were robbed of their military helmets, caps, raincoats, water canteens, and satchels. Ship biscuits, cans of food, and other articles were scattered around at some intersections. At Liubukou, a group of people intercepted a military vehicle with a full load of guns and ammunition. The Armed Police Force and public security personnel tried numerous times to retrieve it without success. Had the load of guns and ammunition in the vehicle been robbed or had it exploded, the result would have been dreadful to contemplate. To protect the lives and property of the people in the capital, the armed police unit used tear gas as a last resort to take back the ammunition vehicle. At this time, some students were injured. However, they were immediately sent to the hospital for treatment.

At the same time, a group of thugs began to encircle and storm state organs and important positions. They stormed the Great Hall of the People, the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Ministry of Radio and Television, and the western and southern gates of Zhongnanhai. Several dozen armed police and public security officers and men guarding these organs suffered injury.

With the rapidly changing situation, the instigators of the rebellion ran even wilder. About 1700, a small number of persons who had illegally organized "the Self-Government Union of College Students" and "the Self-Government Federation of Trade Unions" distributed kitchen knives, daggers, iron rods, iron chains, sharp-pointed bamboo poles among the masses in Tiananmen Square who were unaware of the truth. They asserted that "soldiers and policemen will be beaten to death when captured." In a message broadcast over a loudspeaker system, "the Self-Government Federation of Trade Unions" clamored without restraint that people should "take up arms to overthrow the government." In

addition, a group of ruffians gathered together some 1,000 people to push down an enclosing wall around a construction site near Xidan and seized a large quantity of construction tools, reinforced bars, and bricks. They were prepared to engage in street fighting.

People, please understand: What was this if not a rebellion? At this critical moment, the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission decided to order martial law enforcement troops stationed around the urban area of the capital to force their way into the city [qiang xing kai jin 1730 5887 7030 6651] and suppress the rebellion.

3. Some comrades asked: Why did troops fire at common people while entering the city to suppress the rebellion?

Troops who had entered the city since the imposition of martial law always exercised great restraint and tried their best to avoid any clashes. This is obvious to all. After the breakout of the rebellion and before the entry into the city of large units of troops on 3 June, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Martial Law Command at 1830 issued an "urgent public notice" with the view of not harming the masses. The "urgent public notice" called on "all city residents to heighten their vigilance, not to go into the street, and not to go to Tiananmen Square as of now. The broad masses of workers and staff members must stand fast at their posts, and city residents must stay at home to ensure the safety of their lives." This "notice" was repeatedly broadcast on the radio, television, and various loudspeaker systems.

Around 2200 on 3 June, units of troops ordered to enter the city successively entered the city along various routes. However, they were seriously blocked at various major intersections. The troops still exercised great restraint even in such circumstances. Taking advantage of such great restraint exercised by the troops, a small number of ruffians started horribly beating, smashing, looting, burning, and killing.

Twelve military vehicles were burned from 2200 to 2300 along the route of Cuiwei Road, Gongzhufen, Muxidi, and Xidan. Some people used truck to transport bricks and threw them at soldiers. Some ruffians pushed trolleybuses to intersections and set fire to them in an attempt to block the traffic. Some fire engines were also smashed or burned while being rushed to fire fighting.

At the Hufang Bridge around 2300, three military vehicles were smashed, and one jeep was overturned. Military vehicles were blocked and surrounded at the Andingmen overpass, a regiment of troops was blocked and surrounded on Chongwenmen Avenue. 30 military vehicles were blocked and surrounded at the Jianguomen overpass, and more than 300 military vehicles were blocked and surrounded in a place west of the Beijing Coal Industry School. Some fighters and commanders got out of their vehicles and tried to persuade those people to let their vehicles proceed, but they were

surrounded and beaten up; and some of them were kidnapped and have not been seen since. To avoid clashes, military vehicles blocked at Nanyuan Sanyingmen made an eastern detour and were blocked again at Tiantannanmen; and many of these military vehicles were smashed or burned. When a group of persons climbed up on a blocked military vehicle at Zhushikou, a person standing nearby, who looked like a cadre, tried to persuade them to get off the vehicle. That person was immediately beaten up, and whether he is alive or dead today is unknown.

More and more military vehicles were burned in the small hours of 4 June. Ruffians used gasoline, molotov cocktails, and homemade flamethrowers to burn hundreds of military vehicles at scores of intersections along a road east of Tiantan, the northern gate of Tiantan, the West Qianmen Subway Entrance, Qianmen East Road, Fuyou Street, Liubukou, Xidan, Fuxingmen, Nanlishi Road, Muxidi, Lianhuachi, Chegongzhuang, Donghuamen, and Dongzhimen; Dabeiyao, Hujiailou, and Beidugezhuang in Chaoyang District; and Jiugong Township in Daxing County. The flames lit up the sky. Some fighters were burned to death in their vehicles, while others jumped out of their vehicles but were beaten to death. In some places, several, dozen, or 20 to 30 vehicles were burned at the same time, and the scene was a sea of fire. At the intersection of Shuangjing Road, more than 70 armored personnel carriers were surrounded, and the machine guns mounted on over 20 of the armored personnel carriers were removed by ruffians. From the intersection of Jingyuan Road to a place west of the Laoshan Crematorium, more than 30 military vehicles were burned by ruffians, with thick smoke soaring to the sky. With iron rods in hand and pushing drums of gasoline around, ruffians blocked and burned vehicles at intersections. Fighters in military vehicles fired warning shots, but ruffians paid no attention. Several ruffians drove an armored personnel carrier they had seized along the Fuxingmen overpass and opened fire along the way. In a broadcast message, the illegal "Self-Government Federation of Trade Unions" professed that its members seized a military transmitter-receiver and a secret code book. In addition, a number of military vehicles carrying army provisions and bedding and clothing were also seized by ruffians and are still missing.

Some ruffians seized the opportunity to engage in beating, smashing, and looting in a big way. The display windows of the Yanshan and other stores in Xicheng District were smashed. A small group of persons set fire to the pine enclosure west of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. Some buses, trolleybuses, fire engines, ambulances, and taxis were smashed or burned. What is particularly vicious is that a small group of persons pushed a bus to the place under the tower of Tiananmen and set fire to it in an attempt to burn down the tower. The fire was put out promptly.

While launching a vigorous attack on military vehicles and carrying out beating, smashing, looting, and burning

in a big way, the rioters also continually carried out violent acts of cruelly killing PLA fighters. The means they used were extremely cruel.

In the early morning hours of 4 June, a group of rioters at a junction on Dongdan Road attacked fighters with bottles, bricks, and bicycles. The faces of the fighters were covered with blood. At Fuxing Gate a vehicle was intercepted. All 12 fighters, including the chief of the administrative department of a military unit, members of the department, and cooks, were dragged from the vehicle and forcefully searched. After that, they were beaten soundly. Many of them were seriously wounded. At Liubukou four fighters were surrounded and beaten. Some of them died on the spot. At Guangqi Gate three fighters were soundly beaten. One was rescued by the masses, while two remain missing. On Xixingsheng in Xicheng District, more than 20 armed police fighters were surrounded and beaten by a group of ruffians. Some of the fighters were seriously wounded while others remain. At Huguo Temple after a military vehicle was intercepted, its fighters were dragged down, beaten soundly, and held hostage. A number of submachine guns were taken. When a truck carrying a full load of bricks was headed for Tiananmen Square from Dongjiaominxiang, the people on the truck shouted, "All Chinese should rise up to smash the Liberation Army."

After dawn, the beating and killing of PLA fighters reached a degree that made one's blood boil. While an armed police detachment's was carrying eight wounded fighters to a nearby hospital, it was intercepted by a group of rioters. After killing one of the fighters on the spot, the rioters threatened to kill the other seven. In front of a bicycle shop in Qianmendajie, three PLA fighters were seriously wounded after being beaten. Surrounding the fighters, the rioters shouted, "We will kill anyone who dares to rescue them." When a military vehicle stalled on Changan Avenue, some 100 or 200 rioters rushed to it, smashing the driver's cab and killing the driver. Some 30 meters from the Xidan crossroads, a fighter was beaten to death and burned with gasoline. At Fuchengmen a fighter was cruelly killed and his body was suspended from the railing of a clover-leaf overpass. At Chongwenmen a fighter was dragged by a group of rioters to an overpass, thrown from the overpass, and then burned with gasoline until he died. The ruffians shouted that this was "lighting a heavenly lamp." At a place not far from the Capital Theater on West Changan Avenue, a PLA officer was beaten to death by a group of ruffians, who then cut open his belly and hung him on a burning military vehicle. Another PLA fighter had his eyes taken out and his reproductive organ cut. The body was then thrown into the Hesheng He.

According to incomplete statistics, since the rebellion began, more than 450 military vehicles, police cars, and public buses have been destroyed or burned by rioters, of which more than 180 were military vehicles, more than 40 were armored cars, more than 90 were police cars, more than 80 were public buses, and more than 40 were

automobiles of various types. Weapons and ammunition were robbed. Thousands of fighters of the martial law enforcement units, armed police fighters, and public security cadres and policemen were wounded. They have sacrificed their blood and lives to defend the republic, the Constitution, and the people. Their contributions always will be remembered by the people.

This heavy prize can best explain the utmost forbearance and restraint exercised by the martial law enforcement units. Otherwise, how can it be possible that the units suffered such heavy casualties and losses? Doesn't this explain that our Army is a people's army and that it does not hesitate to make sacrifices in protecting the people? However, in order to quickly put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion and to avoid further losses, the martial law enforcement units, which had already suffered heavy casualties, were driven beyond their forbearance. Discovering that it was difficult to advance, they were compelled to open fire to clear the roads and to counterattack, killing a number of ruffians who had engaged in wanton massacre. As there were many onlookers and students at the square, some were run down by vehicles, some were trampled by the crowd, and others were hit by stray bullets. In the riot [bao luan] thousands of masses were wounded, and hundreds of them were killed. This is something no one likes to see. The government and martial law enforcement units feel the same as the families of the victims—the masses and students who were mistakenly wounded—and will take appropriate measures to deal with the problems arising from this incident.

4. Rumors have circulated that after entering Beijing, the martial law enforcement units "cleaned Tiananmen Square with blood." This is rumor, pure and simple.

Here are the facts. After the martial law enforcement units entered the square, the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the command of the martial law enforcement units issued an emergency notice at 0130 [1630 GMT]: "A serious counterrevolutionary rebellion has occurred in the capital this evening. Rioters have savagely attacked PLA commanders and fighters, seized arms and munitions, burned military vehicles, set up road barricades, and kidnapped PLA commanders and fighters in a vain attempt to subvert the People's Republic of China and overthrow the socialist system. The PLA has exercised utmost restraint for the past several days. Now it must resolutely strike back at the counterrevolutionary rebellion. Citizens in the capital must abide by the provisions of the martial law order and closely cooperate with the PLA in resolutely defending the Constitution, the great socialist motherland, and the capital. Those who refuse to listen our advice will have to be entirely responsible for the consequences because it will be impossible to ensure safety." This emergency notice was broadcast repeatedly through speakers for more than 3 hours. Most onlookers at the square left quickly. At that time only several thousand students still continued in a sit-in at the square. Most we gathered at the Monument to the People's Heroes at the

southern end of the square. At around 0300 [1800 GMT] they sent representatives to tell the martial law enforcement units that they were willing to withdraw from the square voluntarily. The units noted that they welcomed their offer.

At 0430, the notice of the Martial Law Command was broadcast in the square: "Evacuation from the square will begin now. We agree to the students' appeal on evacuating from the square." At the same time, a circular of the Beijing Municipal People's Government and the Martial Law Command on swiftly restoring normal order in Tiananmen Square was broadcast. The circular says: "1) Upon hearing the broadcast, all personnel in the square must immediately evacuate; 2) If there are people who defy this circular and refuse to implement it and continue to remain in the square, the martial law troops have the right to use every means and dispose by force; 3) After evacuation is completed, Tiananmen Square will be strictly controlled by the martial law troops; 4) The vast numbers of patriotic college students and masses who are unwilling to see turmoil in our country are all urged to actively cooperate with the martial law troops to carry out the task of clearing the square."

Upon hearing the notice, the several thousand young students remaining in the square immediately assembled and deployed pickets, who linked their hands. At around 0500, holding their banners, they began to move out of the square in an orderly way. The martial law troops left a wide opening in the southern entrance of the eastern side of the square, thereby ensuring the swift, smooth, and safe withdrawal of the students. At this time, there were still a small number of students who persistently refused to leave. In accordance with the demands of the "circular," soldiers of the Armed Police Force forced them to leave the square. The square evacuation task was completely carried out by 0530. During the entire course of evacuation, which took less than 30 minutes, not a single one of the sit-in students in the square, including those who were forced to leave the square at the end, died. The claim that "blood has formed a stream in Tiananmen" is sheer nonsense.

5. Raise understanding and win complete victory in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

A. It is necessary to correctly understand the seriousness of the counterrevolutionary rebellion and the great significance of putting down the rebellion. The very few people who created the rebellion, as referred to here, are people who stubbornly uphold bourgeois liberalization stand and have practiced political conspiracy for a long period, people who collude with overseas and foreign hostile forces, and people who provide top party and state secrets to illegal organizations. In this rebellion, those who appeared personally to commit beating, smashing, looting, burning, killing, and other acts of violence are primarily those who were released from prison after serving their terms without being successfully transformed, some political hooligans and gang

members, remnants of the "Gang of Four," and a small number of bad people and social dregs hidden in illegal organizations. The broad masses and young students, including those who were involved to varying degrees, must make a clean break with them and actively plunge themselves into the struggle against the rebellion.

B. In the struggle to put down the rebellion, the vast numbers of cadres and the masses should better organize themselves under the party and government leadership of their own locality, department, or unit; strengthen joint defense [lian fang 5114 7089]; and do a good job in protecting the factories, the stations, schools, and ensure the security of their own units. At the same time, they should actively assist the PLA in restoring traffic order, safeguarding social order, and accomplishing various martial law tasks. In the course of putting down the rebellion, many people among the masses displayed very high political consciousness. Some of them actively protected pursued PLA soldiers; some promptly delivered to public security departments lost guns and ammunition; some voluntarily carried out propaganda among the masses and clarified facts to refute rumors and assure the people; some actively inform and expose the crimes of the rebellious elements; and some stepped forward bravely to wage face-to-face struggle against the thugs. This kind of spirit is very valuable.

C. Broad masses and young students, use your brains, think carefully, and do not give credence to fantastic rumors. During the martial law period, you must strictly observe the martial law; under no circumstances should you gather together and watch things out of curiosity, still less should you follow others to boo and hoot to create a disturbance, lest unexpected casualties should occur again.

D. It is necessary to enhance awareness of the enemy's presence, keep a close watch on the movements of the very few rebellious elements, get hold of the facts of their crimes at all times, and report and expose them to the government and the leaders of the units and help the government arrest the rebellious elements and punish them according to the law as soon as possible. At the present, some thugs are still burning military vehicles, buses, and trolley buses; some are still using stolen weapons to shoot in the dark, killing and wounding soldiers and the masses; and the illegal organization "The Self-Government Federation of College Students" [gao zi lian 7559 5261 5114] is still distributing leaflets, inciting nationwide strikes of classes, factories, and stores. It is necessary to deal resolute blows to their crimes.

E. Departments concerned have announced: People who did bad things in the rebellion must voluntarily surrender themselves to the authorities to seek clemency. Those who refuse to repent and continue to do evil things will be harshly punished. (Transmitted on 9 June by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY)

Editorial Urges Firm Action To End Turmoil
HK0806064189 Beijing RENMIN GONGAN BAO
in Chinese 26 May 89 p 1

[Editorial: "Support the Decision of the Central Authorities and Restore Order to Normalcy"]

[Text] On the night of 19 May, State Council Premier Li Peng, speaking on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee at a meeting of party, state and military cadres from central and Beijing authorities, issued a call for immediate mobilization in order to put a firm stop to ongoing turmoil in the capital and rapidly restore order to normalcy in all areas. On 20 May, Premier Li Peng signed a State Council order imposing martial law in parts of Beijing effective 1000 on that day. The decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council is a major step designed to end the turmoil and maintain the stability of the capital and of the entire country. It is a very decisive and very correct decision. Public security organs at all level, public security cadres and personnel, as well as armed police officers and men will resolutely uphold and implement this decision.

Since the month of May, the situation in Beijing has become even more tumultuous. The developments have clearly indicated that an extremely small handful of people are using the patriotism of young students to carry out organized and planned conspiratorial activities. They want to overthrow the leadership of the CCP and negate the socialist system by instigating incidents and creating chaos. Over the past few days, more and more people have taken part in the demonstrations, creating a serious state of anarchy. Many universities and colleges have been paralyzed, public transportation stopped everywhere with a great number of people unable to go to work on time, and supply of commodities and basic necessities seriously impaired. A small handful of criminals have taken advantage of the situation to carry out looting and smashing activities. Social order is a total chaos. Some activities related to the Sino-Soviet summit which had been the focus of world attention were also either revised or canceled, greatly undermining the international image and reputation of our country. The turmoil has caused immense suffering to the people and the country. If resolute and firm measures are still not taken to end it, it will very likely bring about nationwide turmoil. If this happens, the fruits of 10 years of reforms will be wiped out in a day, while the four modernizations will basically be impossible to carry out, much less the improvement of people's livelihood. This is a situation which the great mass of people and patriotic students would not want to see. Therefore, the decision by the CPC Central Committee and State Council to impose martial law in parts of Beijing reflects the aspirations and interest of the people of the entire country, and thus has their support.

The maintenance of public security and of normal social order, and the protection of people's lives and safety of public property are important responsibilities entrusted by the Constitution to public security organs at all level, as well as to all public security cadres and personnel and armed police officers and men. In the past month, the capital's public security cadres and personnel and armed police officers and men have steadfastly implemented the instructions issued by the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, the Beijing CPC Municipal Committee and Municipal Government and have demonstrated enormous restraint under extremely difficult conditions. Enduring insults and shouldering heavy responsibilities, they have worked day and night, overcome difficulties to perform their duties, and carried out enormous amount of work to uphold the social order and security of the capital. For this, they won unanimous praise from domestic and foreign public opinion. Facts have shown that the public security organ, public security cadres and personnel, and armed police officers and men represent an important force in defending the security of the country and the interest of the people. They are very valuable in putting an end to the turmoil. In carrying out this martial law duty, our thinking must be resolute, attitude firm, measures effective and work thorough. With the cooperation of the People's Liberation Army and support of people from all sectors, the task will be carried out well. We should reiterate that whoever carries out the martial law duty, be it a troop brought in from elsewhere or the public security cadres and personnel and armed police officers and men, the purpose is to uphold social stability and definitely not aimed at the young students nor intended to harm good people. We urge all public security personnel and armed police members to strictly comply with party and state orders, conscientiously implement law and regulations, protect the people and the patriotic students, and firmly deal with unlawful and criminal activities in accordance with the law. We believe that people from all sectors and the patriotic students will support and help our work. The turmoil will definitely be ended and normal order restored.

Commentator Thanks People for Supporting Army
HK0906143289 Beijing JIEFANGJUN BAO
in Chinese 29 May 89 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Thank the People for Their Care and Support"]

[Text] In the past few days, many government organs, organizations, enterprises, colleges, universities, residents, and students have come to comfort Army units responsible for enforcing martial law. Many units and people in various localities across the country have also sent letters, telegrams, and presents to comfort them. All this shows the deep love of the government and the people for the martial law units and reflects the people's understanding and support for the task to be fulfilled by them. This also vividly proves that the policy decision of

enforcing martial law in some parts of Beijing made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council is entirely correct and has the support of the broad masses of people.

The people want order and stability. Activities to comfort the troops conducted by people of all walks of life not only have reflected their deep feelings for their own Army but also mainly have expressed the eager desire of the people of the whole country for putting down the turmoil as quickly as possible and maintaining stability across the country. The people of our country, who keenly feel how immensely they suffered during the "decade of turmoil," do not want to see such a chaotic situation appear again. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have made tremendous achievements in reform and construction in our country. At the same time, we have also encountered many difficulties. Under such circumstances, it is even more necessary for the people of the whole country to be of one heart and one mind and to have a stable environment. Otherwise, we cannot continue to carry out reform and construction and it will be impossible for our country to become strong and prosper or for our people to live a better life. The letters and telegrams to comfort the troops, which are filled with sincere feelings, have reflected the people's demand for stability. This is the will of the party, the people, and the Army.

The officers and men of units undertaking the task of enforcing martial law fully understand that the support and assistance of the people are the source of strength of the People's Army. In the course of enforcing martial law, various units have consciously turned the slogan "love the capital, the capital's people, and the young students" into action, taken the interests of the whole into account, and manifested their loyalty and love for the people. The broad masses of officers and men strictly observe the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention and do not take anything from the people. The units have carried forward Lei Feng's spirit and have launched activities of serving the people. Facts have once more proved that if they love and serve the people, they will be understood, trusted, and supported by them. The objective of the People's Army to wholeheartedly serve the people has unparalleled vitality and influence. No matter when and where, so long as the Army persists in realizing this objective, it will win the wholehearted support of the people and will have tremendous strength to overcome difficulties and score victories.

At present, the martial law units are shouldering very arduous tasks. We must study better the guidelines of the directives of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council, and the Central Military Commission, carry

forward the glorious tradition of the People's Army, establish closer ties with the people, strictly observe discipline and state laws, resolutely fulfill the task of enforcing martial law entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, and the State Council, and thank the care and support of the people in the capital and other parts of the whole country with actual deeds!

Hong Kong Resident Released After 'Education'

*SK1206074589 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[Text] According to Xinhua: Li Zongren, a resident of Hong Kong, left Beijing for Hong Kong a few days ago after undergoing persuasion and education by public security organs.

On 31 May, during the period of enforced martial law in part of Beijing, Li Zongren arrived from Hong Kong, and stayed at a room on the fifth floor of the Beijing Hotel. That very evening, he got in touch with such illegal organizations as the self-government union of the Beijing college students and the self-government union of college students in (?other provinces), which were stationed on the Tiananmen Square, as well as the Tiananmen Square headquarters. After the 3-June counterrevolutionary rebellion occurred, Li Zongren left the Beijing Hotel on the evening of 4 June, and planned to return to Hong Kong by plane on 5 June. About 45 minutes before he departed the Beijing Hotel, in a toilet on the fifth floor of the hotel, he discovered 19,999 yuan which was abandoned by someone else, some propaganda materials for agitating student unrest, some leaflets about the rumor that two Hong Kong students—Chen Qinghua, male, and Li Lanting, female—had already been arrested, and [words indistinct] of the Hong Kong Federation of Citizens and Youths Engaging in the Patriotic and Democratic Movement.

On learning this situation, the public security organ found Li Zongren at the Shoudi Airport on the evening of 5 June, and held talks with him. He pointed out that he was general secretary of the Hong Kong [words indistinct] Trade Union, and his current tour to Beijing was aimed at rendering support to the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students, the Self-Government Union of College Students of (?Other Provinces), and the Tiananmen Square headquarters. On 3 June, after the government announced the occurrence of the counterrevolutionary riots, he immediately stopped his activity. He (?proved) that Chen Qinghua and Li Lanting had already returned to Hong Kong. After undergoing education by the public security organ, he admitted that he got in touch with the illegal organizations which created counterrevolutionary riots and distributed [words indistinct] to them.

East Region

Anhui Outlines Demands for Stabilization *OW1106131589 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] The Anhui Provincial CPC Committee and the Anhui Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular on 9 June on further stabilizing the situation, safeguarding order, and conducting good work in all fields. The circular is addressed to party committees and governments at all levels, the various enterprises and institutions, and the various people's organizations.

The circular points out: Lately, the masses of party members, members of the Communist Youth League [CYL], cadres, staff members, and workers in our province have responded to the call of the party Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party Committee, and the provincial government; overcome difficulties; and persisted in normal operations and work. They have made great efforts to stabilize the overall situation. However, incidents like storming factories and blocking traffic carried out by some people have taken place one after another in some localities, seriously affecting the economy and the people's livelihood.

The circular demands:

1. The various factories, mines, other enterprises, institutions, organizations, schools, and public organizations should organize all their personnel to earnestly study the letter issued by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to all party members and people throughout the country; make a clear distinction between right and wrong; clearly understand the nature of the counter-revolutionary rebellion in the capital and the necessity for the People's Liberation Army's martial law troops to put down the rebellion; unite as one; take a clear-cut stand in making a clean break with, both in ideology and in action, the handful of counterrevolutionaries who are vainly attempting to overturn socialism; and resolutely struggle against them.

2. Leading cadres at all levels must stand on the first line of production and work and exercise bold and firm leadership over production and work in all fields. The production command system in enterprises must overcome difficulties, remove obstacles, and do a good job in production command and management. Party, CYL, and trade union organizations must do a good job in political and ideological work among staff members and workers. The masses of staff members and workers should take the whole situation into account, give top priority to the fundamental interests of the people, and persist in normal production and work. Some [you xie] cities, mines, and factories should organize factory guards or worker pickets to protect the mines and factories, safeguard production order, and help public

security departments in safeguarding public order. The masses of party and CYL members must rally closely around the party and CYL committees at all levels and play an exemplary role in consciously maintaining order in production and work.

3. Staff members and workers of enterprises and institutions as well as cadres of government organs must stand firmly at their production and work posts. They are not allowed to stay away from work without leave or good reason, much less establish illicit ties. As for the handful of people who violate work discipline, leave their posts without permission, establish illicit ties, or engage in other illegal activities, their units should educate or criticize them in a timely manner. As for those who continue to carry out illegal activities and instigate work stoppage in spite of advice, they should be punished harshly in accordance with state laws and factory regulations. As for those who commit crimes, public security and judicial departments should punish them severely and promptly according to law.

4. No one is allowed to go to factories to establish illicit ties, instigate work stoppages, or otherwise hamper the normal operation of factories, nor is anyone allowed to gather people to block traffic or disrupt traffic order. Such illegal activities must be stopped immediately. Schools, enterprises, and all sectors of society must do a good job in dissuading these people. Out-of-town students who have come to our province to establish ties must leave within a set time. As for those who refuse to listen, we should warn them of the consequences. As for those who continue to carry out the above-mentioned activities and cause serious consequences, we should investigate the responsibility of the organizers.

5. The masses of people and young students must not believe in or spread rumors. It is absolutely improper to set up broadcast centers or loudspeakers in streets or squares without permission to spread false news and mislead the public. We must dissuade or stop them from doing this. No one is allowed to cook up rumors. As for those lawless elements who intentionally spread rumors and provoke incidents, we must make a thorough investigation and punish them.

6. As for the handful of criminals who have engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and burning, and criminal activities that block railway transportation, jeopardize railway transportation safety, or otherwise seriously endanger vital sectors of production and livelihood, governments at all levels, public security departments, and the Armed Police Corps may use every necessary means to crack down hard on them. We must not be soft on them.

Fujian Communist Party Members Expelled *OW0406052289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0930 GMT 26 May 89*

[Text] A department directly under the Fujian provincial authorities strictly investigated and handled four cases recently: (Zhang Jing), deputy director of the Foreign

Fund Administration under the provincial Economic Relations and Trade Commission, who visited prostitutes; (Huang Songshan), director of the office of the provincial Industrial and Communications Company of the national defense science and technology industry, who pocketed public funds; Li Zhiyang, a teacher at the provincial public police school, who extorted money and swindled people; and (Hua Rong), a cadre of a tax office under the provincial government who made profits from reselling sedans. All these people have been expelled from the party.

(Huang Songshan) and Li Zhiyang have been sentenced by a judicial organ to 2 and 8 years in prison, respectively. (Zhang Jing) seriously violated discipline by visiting underground prostitutes nine times from May to October 1987. (Huang Songshan) abused his power to pocket public funds under various pretexts. In early 1985 and in September of the same year, he pocketed 5,200 yuan of public funds under the name of collected administrative fees from homeowners. From February 1982 to December 1982, Li Zhiyang swindled more than 62,000 yuan from people in the name of helping them to apply for exit visas. Before he was transferred from the Army to the tax office under the provincial government, (Hua Rong) had taken part in buying and selling cars. He obtained 19,000 yuan of illegal income from such transactions.

Social Order Described as Stable in Fujian
HK1106012189 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0922 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Report: "No Military Control in Fuzhou, Xiamen"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Fuzhou, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Today this news agency learned from the relevant departments in Fujian that social order is stable in Fujian and that rumors circulating abroad that Fuzhou and Xiamen are under military control are groundless.

According to an authority, there has not been any serious unrest in Fujian since the beginning of the student movement in Beijing. Although university students staged demonstrations in the streets on 4, 5, and 6 June, only several thousand people participated and they marched in good order. Armed policemen and public security cadres and policemen were there to maintain order. The police have so far not fired a single shot and troops have never been called in to maintain order. Influenced by attempts in Beijing to "empty the schools," some students in Fujian began to leave campus on 6 June. However, fewer than 10,000 students were involved. These students observed social order and queued up to buy train and bus tickets.

At present, social order in Fujian is quite stable; government departments are operating normally; none of the commodities have run out in the market; land, water, and air transport is running smoothly; inner provincial

transportation remains normal, although outward-bound train services are disrupted; industrial and agricultural production remains unimpeded; and no workers are on strike. It is said that in May, Fujian's industrial output value and the absolute value of the volume of its exports were higher than those of the previous month.

Jiangsu Students Stage Sit-Ins 7, 8 Jun

HK1106011489 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0918 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Nanjing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Transport services in Nanjing, which were once interrupted, returned to normal yesterday.

It is said that although some of the buses belonging to the Nanjing Public Transport Service Company were used as barricades, there has been no damage. Buses belonging to the city's public transport service company are running normally on all its routes in the urban and rural areas. Over 900 buses are being sent out to serve the people each day.

Students staged sit-ins on the railroad bridge at Nanjing's Zhongyang Gate on 7 and 8 June, thus disrupting railroad traffic. The students were persuaded by the responsible persons of various institutions of higher learning and the police to leave. A few onlookers who tried to stir up trouble were forcibly taken away by the police. Railroad traffic promptly returned to normal.

Shandong Security Forces Quell Jinan 'Riot'
OW1006141889 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 0930 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] In the early hours of 7 June, public security cadres and policemen, as well as commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Forces in Jinan City, put down a riot in which public security organs were stormed and in which some ruffians engaged in assault, vandalism, looting, and arson. More than 50 ruffians have been arrested. According to preliminary investigation, they are either vagrants, former inmates, people dissatisfied with socialism, or criminals from other places.

A group of ruffians tried to overturn a stopped public bus in (Ximenqiao) at about 2200 on 6 June. Some 3,000 onlookers were present. Public security cadres and policemen from the (Lixia) subbureau and the Jinan Municipal Police Academy dispersed the ruffians. Four were caught redhanded. When public security cadres and policemen left the scene, these ruffians, shouting wildly, followed them all the way to the (Lixia) Public Security Subbureau. They began to smash streetlights and a red light on the gate with bricks and cement. They lit gasoline-doused bamboo baskets and threw them into the compound [of the subbureau]. They took turns throwing bricks and stones at office buildings in the compound, the Youth Services Department of the (Lixia) Subbureau, and the (Quanyi) Sales Department.

They broke two doors and windows of the sales department, looted all commodities such as cigarettes, wine, and cans from its shelves, and smashed and burned all the indoor fixtures. Firefighters who rushed to the scene were assaulted. A stone thrown by the ruffians hit the deputy chief of the (Lixia) Subbureau on the head, causing serious injury. Driven beyond patience, public security cadres and policemen, as well as commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Forces, immediately launched an attack to put down the riot. Twenty-two law enforcement personnel were wounded, nine seriously. Two cars were damaged. The loss was estimated at 50,000 yuan.

Arrests Reported in Shandong Province

Thirty 'Criminals' Arrested

SK1206024389 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2225 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Recently, a small number of lawless people seized the opportunity when students staged demonstrations on streets, intercepted vehicles, and blocked traffic to get together to wantonly intercept vehicles, block traffic, and beat drivers, and shouted reactionary slogans at some major crossroads and communications lines in the downtown area of Qingdao City. They were swollen with arrogance.

To deal stern blows to the criminal activities of these groups of people, with the approval of the city party committee and government, the Qingdao City Public Security Bureau organized a unified action on the evening of 8 June and arrested 30 law-violating criminals who were intercepting and smashing vehicles and beating drivers, thus effectively safeguarding the normal traffic order.

Dare-To-Die Corps Member Detained

SK1206035389 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2225 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] On the evening of 8 June, a person who called himself a member of the Beijing Student Dare-To-Die Corps was discovered and detained for investigation when he was discovered distributing "oath" and "3 June truth" leaflets in front of the Heze Specialized Teachers School, and informing people about the relevant Beijing situation.

Through investigations, it is known that this person, called (Li Weiguo), male, and 22 years of age, is a peasant of Shili Village of (Mazhai) Township of Juancheng County, and has a middle-school educational level. (Li Weiguo) went to Beijing with borrowed money to support Beijing's student hunger strikers on 15 May. After he arrived in Beijing, he met in Tiananmen Square some people from Heze who were studying at institutes of higher learning in Beijing, and through them entered the student pickets, which were later renamed as dare-to-die corps. During his stay in Beijing, (Li Weiguo) made

contacts with heads of the Autonomous Union of College Students. On 5 June, (Li Weiguo) left Beijing for Qingdao and Yantai to establish ties. On 8 June, he returned to Heze from Yantai.

(Li Weiguo) is currently under further investigation by the local public security organ.

Shandong Students Confess 'Mistakes', Repent

SK1206030389 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2225 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Our province's social order further improved on 9 June, and no demonstration, petitioning sit-in, or blockade of transportation took place. The number of people who distributed big- and small-character posters, slogans and leaflets on streets, and who gave instigatory speeches decreased notably. The on-the-scene report on Beijing's riot continuously broadcast by the Central Television Station created a particularly great impact on students. Some students of the colleges, universities, and secondary specialized schools in Qingdao, Taian, Dongying, Linyi, and Huimin Cities and Prefectures who had participated in the supporting activities went to their leaders to confess their mistakes, and pledged that they would not create disturbances anymore in the future. Taian Forestry School also put up posters in support of the central policy decision on suppression of the counterrevolutionary riot, as well as the letter of the party Central Committee and the State Council to all party members and people throughout the country. Heads and activists of some illegal students' organizations were also frightened. After watching television, (Fang Wensheng), (Jiang Tao), and (Gao Feng), heads of the students' autonomy associations of the Qingdao Architectural Engineering Institute and Marine College, took the initiative in going to their leaders to confess their mistakes, and pledged to repent. Some students in Huimin during the night cleaned up the slogans and large-character posters they had put up.

Shandong's Jiang Speaks on Stability at Forum

SK0406022889 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] On 2 and 3 June, the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee invited provincial-level veteran comrades to a forum at the banquet hall of the club of the Nanjiao Guesthouse to study and implement the series of important speeches given by central leading comrades recently, and to hear the opinions and suggestions of the veteran comrades. More than 40 persons attended the forum. They included members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission living in Jinan, special advisers to the provincial government, and veteran comrades at and above the level of deputy chiefs of provincial departments.

Jiang Chunyun, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the forum. At the forum, the guidelines of the instructions on opposing turmoil and safeguarding

social stability given by leading comrades of the CPC Central Committee were relayed and studied, and our province's efforts in checking turmoil and stabilizing the situation, as well as its current economic work, were reported. Su Yiran, Tan Qilong, Gao Keting, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Wang Zhongyin, Mu Lin, Chen Lei, Li Farong, Song Yimin, and Zhu Qimin spoke at the forum.

In their speeches, they unanimously expressed firm support for the speeches given by Comrades Li Peng and Yang Shangkun at the rally of party, government, and Army cadres in the capital, and for the important policy decision adopted by the party Central Committee and the State Council to check turmoil and stabilize the situation. They held: At the current crucial moment, we veteran comrades should step forward bravely to maintain a high degree of unity with the party Central Committee in ideology and action, and to make our due contributions to checking turmoil and stabilizing the situation under the leadership of the party Central Committee and the provincial party committee.

They held that the current struggle is a serious political struggle concerning the future and destiny of the party and the state. Its essence is that a very small number of people taking advantage of the patriotic zeal of the masses of students to create turmoil for the purpose of negating the socialist system and the leadership of the Communist Party. If their plot should succeed, the achievements in the entire Chinese revolution would be ruined, and reform and the four modernizations would come to nothing. This is something that the entire party and the people throughout the country, and that we, veteran comrades who have worked hard for the revolutionary causes for several decades, will never permit.

They held: The emergence of the turmoil is by no means accidental. It is a result of a considerably long period of laxity in Marxist ideological education, weakened efforts in the party's political work, and a failure to successfully implement the correct policy of upholding the four cardinal principles and opposing bourgeois liberalization outlined by Comrade Deng Xiaoping. We should earnestly learn from these experiences and lessons, and firmly uphold the four cardinal principles in the process of reform and construction.

They pointed out that the masses of young students have expressed the demands for opposing official speculation, punishing corruption, promoting democracy, and improving the legal system. Their desires are good and are identical with the goals of the party and government. We should fully affirm and protect them. We should distinguish the very small number of people who create turmoil from the overwhelming majority of people, mobilize all positive factors, unite with the majority, achieve successes in the work in various fields, and restore and successfully safeguard the normal order of society.

Comrade Jiang Chunyun spoke at the end of the forum. He said: Some dozen comrades have spoken at this forum to express their aim to firmly support and implement the central policy decision on checking turmoil and stabilizing the situation. They have also offered many good opinions and suggestions. During the discussions, they called for unifying the understanding of the people in and outside the party in line with the guidelines of the series of speeches given by central leading comrades, including the understanding of the nature of this struggle, the understanding of the reasons for this turmoil, the understanding of the party's principles and policies, the understanding of strengthening of party building, and the understanding of the strict enforcement of party discipline. Their opinions are very pertinent, unequivocal, realistic, and important. We should successfully carry out the work in this area.

Jiang Chunyun said: The current political struggle represents a severe test for our party committees and governments at various levels, as well as for all party members and cadres. We should fully understand the complexity and arduousness of this struggle and enhance our confidence. We should take a firm and clear-cut stand to safeguard the authority of the party Central Committee and the State Council, and unite with and lead the people throughout the province to make our due contributions to checking turmoil and stabilizing the situation under the leadership of the party Central Committee.

100,000 March in Shanghai To Honor Beijing Dead
HK1006014789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 89 p 4

[By Geoffrey Crothall]

[Text] More than 100,000 people converged on the People's Square in the centre of Shanghai yesterday in a solemn tribute to those who died in last Sunday's massacre in Tiananmen Square.

Wearing black armbands, students from every major university filed slowly and quietly into the square to lay wreaths outside the legislative building.

Demonstrators moved in the early afternoon to stage a peaceful sit-in outside the main government building on the Bund. There was only a minimal police presence, just 10 unarmed officers standing guard outside the government building.

The demonstration followed a televised speech by Shanghai mayor, Zhu Rongji, affirming the patriotic spirit of the students in Beijing and refusing to accuse the Shanghai students of causing disruption and turmoil.

"What happened in Beijing is history. History cannot be hidden. Given time the truth will come out," Mr Zhu added.

"The municipal government has not considered using military force or imposing martial law in China's largest industrial city," he said, but added that measures would be taken to restore order and that criminal elements who persisted in causing trouble risked severe punishment.

A diplomat in Shanghai said although the speech when first heard seemed very conciliatory, a closer reading revealed a dire warning, echoing almost word for word Premier Li Peng's speech before he declared martial law in Beijing.

Although the city remains very tense, residents say the speech was generally well received and has done much to calm a populace enraged after an express train plunged into a line of protesters, killing up to 40 people.

In his half-hour address, the mayor again emphasised Shanghai had come to the brink of economic paralysis and urged citizens to dismantle the barricades that had brought the city to a stand-still this week. "Although there is an ample supply of materials, they cannot be delivered to the retail outlets, causing difficulties in the people's daily life," he said.

Teams of government workers and officials have been towing away buses and abandoned vehicles for the last three days and Mr Zhu said he hoped the last of the obstacles would have been removed by the time his speech ended.

Shanghai Students Taking 'Dangerous Road'
OW1006040689 *Shanghai City Service in Mandarin*
2100 GMT 9 Jun 89

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] Yesterday [9 June] afternoon, certain people of the so-called Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students continued to organize illegal gatherings and demonstrations on the People's Square, blocking traffic and disrupting public order. They also made some unreasonable demands and threatened that if they were not answered within 48 hours, more drastic action would be taken.

A reporter queried a relevant department of the municipal government on this matter. The relevant department said: We have already taken note of this matter. We want to sternly warn certain people of the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students not to go any further on this dangerous road, and

Shanghai Students Union Banned by Authorities

Spokesman Details Activities
OW1106052889 *Shanghai City Service in Mandarin*
2100 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] A spokesman for the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau disclosed to reporters yesterday [10 June] some of the activities of the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students, an illegal organization.

The spokesman said: After the central authorities held a meeting of party, government, and Army cadres on 19 May, an extremely small number of ringleaders went so far as to organize such an illegal organization as the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students. In the following 3 weeks, they established illicit ties everywhere, held secret gatherings, and instigated a series of unlawful activities.

1. They repeatedly organized large-scale unlawful gatherings and demonstrations to incite people to overthrow the government. To put it in their own words: Demonstrations and gatherings should be held continuously, with all schools avoiding coming out at the same time, and each school sending groups of students to stage demonstrations at different times, so as to persist in a protracted campaign. On the afternoon of 25 May, they held a so-called rally to denounce Li Peng and oppose martial law at the People's Square. At the rally, they chanted reactionary slogans such as: Oppose military control, Oppose dictatorship, Down with the autocratic government headed by Li Peng, and so on. On 9 June, they instigated another rally at the People's Square. During the rally, demagogic speeches were made, and a so-called appeal by the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students was read, eulogizing the ruffians who engineered the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, wantonly vilifying the party and the socialist system, and vituperatively attacking leading comrades of the party Central Committee, thereby fully exposing the reactionary political countenance of the very small number of union ringleaders. On the afternoon of 10 June, about 100 students from Fudan and Tongji Universities, including 18 members of the so-called Tongji Heroic Death Squad, staged a sit-in demonstration in front of the gate of the municipal Public Security Bureau. Swollen with arrogance, the demonstrators shouted slogans protesting the public security organ's arrest of members of the Self-Government Union of Workers.

2. They plotted and organized a campaign to vacate schools by issuing a so-called vacant school notice to 51 schools of higher learning in Shanghai. They advocated vacant schools as the most effective form of students' strike and the strongest protest to and silent denial of Li Peng's statement of unconditional resumption of classes, saying that vacant schools would serve to sow and increase the influence of the ongoing prodemocracy movement. Under their agitation and supervision, students at all colleges and universities in Shanghai left school in groups, seriously impeding the normal educational order at school. They also obstructed and interfered with, or even berated and retaliated against, students who continued to attend classes.

3. They plotted to block the entire municipal traffic flow to create chaos in Shanghai. Beginning on 4 June, for several days, they organized students to stop vehicles and puncture or deflate the tires. They set up barricades and blocked traffic at busy sections and along vital transportation lines in the city. Some even blocked

railway junctions and destroyed the tracks in order to disrupt the normal operation of trains. After traffic order was resumed in most areas as a result of the municipal government's efforts to organize forces to clear roadblocks, they set up new barricades. The disruption of the entire municipal traffic order has seriously impeded the normal production and everyday life order of the municipal residents, incurring temporarily inestimable economic losses and having an irremediable political impact on Shanghai.

4. They spread rumors to incite strikes at work. Beginning on 7 June, the very small number of union ringleaders changed their tactics when they realized that their sabotage and disruption of traffic had aroused strong opposition from the municipal residents. They decided to organize college students to visit factories and enterprises to give speeches and publicity, willfully spreading all kinds of rumors to incite workers and staff members to stage strikes. This was suggested by a deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the Self-Government Union of Beijing College Students when he visited Shanghai to establish illicit ties. He urged them to visit various factories to give speeches for democracy, alleging that the pressure caused by workers' 1-day strike would equal that of the students' 10-day sit-in. Hence, on 8 June, small numbers of students from Fudan, Jiaotong, and Tongji Universities organized teams to give demagogic speeches at such key factories as the Baoshan iron and steel company, Shanghai crane plant, Shanghai No 1 television plant, and Taikang Food Factory, confusing people's minds, disrupting order, and causing vicious effects.

The spokesman of the municipal Public Security Bureau pointed out: As the very small number of union ringleaders' activities have already gravely violated the laws and undermined the overall situation of stability and unity in Shanghai, the municipal government has issued a notice unequivocally ordering the union to disband. We sternly warn the union ringleaders that they should realize their errors and mend their ways by immediately registering with the public security organ. The members of the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Student generally should immediately stop all unlawful activities and resolutely draw a clear line of demarcation between themselves and the very small number of ringleaders. Persons who know about this union's activities should take the initiative to inform the authorities.

Government Issues Notice

OW1106025089 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2100 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] The Shanghai Municipal People's Government issued a notice yesterday [10 June], the full text of which reads as follows:

1. The Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students is an illegal organization and should disband immediately.

2. Members of the illegal organization should immediately stop all illegal activities. Ringleaders of the Self-Government Union of Shanghai College Students should immediately register at the local public security organ.

3. This notice is to be executed by the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau.

Numerous Arrests Made Throughout Shanghai

Arrests Estimated at 130

BK1006142089 Hong Kong AFP in English
1402 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Hong Kong, June 10 (AFP)—At least 130 people have been arrested in Shanghai in a crackdown on anti-government unrest, while pro-democracy students have received a "stern" warning on their future conduct. residents said Saturday [10 June].

Shanghai's official press revealed Saturday that 130 people had been detained by police over the last few days for activities ranging from "the spreading of rumours, [to] damaging transportation and disruption of communications," residents reached by telephone added.

It was unclear whether the figures included the nine founding members of an independent trades' union who the media said Saturday were arrested for advocating the "overthrow" of the government.

Independent trades' unions and students' unions have been branded as illegal by the city government.

The nine founding members of the Shanghai Autonomous Workers' Union were accused in the Shanghai LIBERATION DAILY of "spreading rumours, distributing leaflets, instigating strikes and advocating the overthrow of the government."

They were also accused of "infiltrating ... crowds of students and shouting reactionary slogans."

The charges against the 130 came after unrest in Shanghai this week following the weekend massacre in Beijing. Residents, students and workers threw up barricades on access roads into the city this week in an attempt to block troops from entering, witnesses said.

One woman was detained for distributing "counter-revolutionary" propaganda which described the "Beijing massacre," according to the press reports.

Meanwhile, several hundred students protested on behalf of the arrested leaders of the banned workers' union outside the public security offices in Shanghai, the witnesses said. The banner-waving students chanted "Release our brothers" and "Long live unity," according to the witnesses.

The nine workers formed their union Friday along the lines of a similar workers' union set up in Beijing on May 19, at the height of the pro-democracy unrest on central Tianamen Square. Beijing authorities declared the union illegal and arrested three leaders, but later released them, according to public security sources there.

Meanwhile Shanghai students who have formed their own union—the Autonomous Union of Shanghai Universities and Colleges—were issued a stern warning by the authorities.

The local press quoted officials as saying: "We want to warn members of the students union not to continue walking along their dangerous path and that the restraint of the people of Shanghai has a limit."

Saturday's student rally was small compared to Friday's march on the central people's square, when tens of thousands turned out as a mark of respect for fellow students who died in the weekend brutal crackdown by troops on pro-democracy protests in Beijing.

Six students from Shanghai's Fudan University died in Tiananmen Square during the crackdown, a student spokesman said.

The mood of Saturday's rally was pessimistic because of the poor turnout, witnesses said.

They students demanded talks with the head of public security but were refused. They also requested an investigation into allegations that students had been beaten by electric-baton wielding police during a previous demonstration.

"I think the movement is going underground. Our problem is that the rallies have had little impact on the government," said a first-year student from Fudan, according to the witnesses.

"We have come here today to exert some pressure on the police to release the workers. That, at this point, is about all we can do," the student was quoted as saying.

Tokyo TV Confirms 51 Arrests

OW1006054789 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] According to our Shanghai correspondent Yanagisawa, it is reported that the Chinese authorities have started prosecution of those citizens who were involved in the prodemocracy movement. The number of citizens arrested in Shanghai has been increasing. It has been confirmed that 51 people have been arrested so far. Almost all of those who have been arrested are members of workers organizations that the authorities regard as illegal. They have been arrested for such reasons as spreading false rumors and erecting barricades to disturb traffic order.

The authorities have also issued warnings against students. However, there have been no reports that the authorities have started full-scale prosecution of students. Since about 100,000 members of the vigilant corps—an organization made up of workers and organized by the authorities—have been stationed at the city's major intersections for observation today, no new barricades have been built, the city's traffic facilities are operating normally, and the people's life has resumed calm.

Shanghai Railway 'Villians' Held

OW1206111389 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 8 Jun 89

[From the "News and Weather" program]

[Text] According to XINMIN WANBAO, the wreckage of nine cars of the No 167 train, which were burned during the serious turmoil that took place late at night on 6 June, were removed from the site early this morning by public security personnel and railway workers.

According to a relevant department of the Shanghai Railway Bureau, the economic losses incurred by the turmoil are enormous. The losses caused by the nine cars alone exceed 3 million yuan. Besides, Shanghai's railway system used to provide 102 journeys on the Shanghai-Nanjing and Shanghai-Hangzhou lines each day, with daily revenues of 10 million yuan. Since the accident at 2045 [1145 GMT] on 6 June, the operation on the two lines has been totally suspended, resulting in huge revenue losses.

According to railway officials, none of the six persons wounded by the 6 June accident were college students, nor were any of the four who died in the accident and who have been identified.

Meanwhile, thanks to the efforts exerted by the Shanghai Public Security Bureau to investigate the case, 13 of the villains who created the serious accident have been arrested. Among them, eight are local workers, one is an independent operator, two are unemployed, and two are workers from Jiangsu and Anhui. The oldest is 41, and the youngest 19. Confronted with facts, the 13 felons have confessed their motive and vicious intention. Some said that they created the incident with the intention of exacerbating the upheaval.

Procurator on Death for 'Sabotage'

OW1106063989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Wang Shuquan, deputy chief procurator of the Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate, told reporters yesterday [10 June] morning that the public security organ has already turned the 10 lawless persons involved in the serious railway disturbance at the Guangxing

Road junction on 6 June over to the procuratorial organ for interrogation. The procuratorial organ will prosecute them on a charge of sabotaging transportation means and equipment.

The deputy chief prosecutor said: According to the provisions in Article 110 of China's criminal law, whoever sabotages transportation means and equipment, causing serious consequences, is to be sentenced to not less than 10 years of fixed-term imprisonment, life imprisonment, or death.

He said: Facts and evidence pertaining to this case have so far been basically straightened out. For each of the accused, there are between two to five witnesses for the crime he committed. All the 10 accused have candidly confessed the crimes they committed. The procuratorial organ is expected to prosecute them in court today.

The deputy chief prosecutor also released the names of the 10 lawless persons arrested for the serious disturbance at the Guangxing Road junction. They are: (Xu Guomin), (Peng Jiamin), (Wei Yingchung), (Yan Xuerong), (Yang Xiao), (Dian Hanwu), (Sun Jihong), (Ai Qilong), (Yuan Zhimin), and (Zhao Jianmin). The eldest is 41 years old, but most are around 22 or 23.

According to Wang Shuquan, the Public Security Bureau originally turned over 11 people to the procuratorial organ. One of them, (Zhu Qin), pleaded not guilty. After investigation and verification, it has been proved that although (Zhu Qin) went to the scene of the disturbance twice, he did not participate in burning the train. Therefore, the procuratorial organ has decided not to continue to detain him, and will release him after education.

According to another report, party and government leaders of the Shanghai Railway Bureau visited the Shanghai Railway Public Security Bureau and grass-roots public security organs yesterday afternoon to convey Railway Minister Li Senmao's cordial greetings to all railway public security cadres and policemen in Shanghai, thanking them for their contributions to ensure railway transportation safety, especially in handling the 6 June serious disturbance at the Guangxing Road junction.

Workers Union Leaders Detained

OW1206043989 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] According to Shanghai television, based on information provided by the masses, the Shanghai Public Security Bureau investigated and uncovered an illegal organization by the name of the Self-Government Union of Shanghai Workers, alias the Shanghai Self-Government Council of Trade Unions.

Nine ringleaders, including (Chen Shangfu), (Wang Miaogen), and (Wang Hong) were arrested by public security organs on 9 June.

According to preliminary investigations by public security organs, these union ringleaders held secret meetings, spread rumors, distributed leaflets, incited strikes, and advocated toppling the government. They also mingled with student ranks, chanted reactionary slogans, set up roadblocks, and disrupted traffic and public order. Some of them went to the Guangxin railway crossing to stir up trouble. Others frequently went to Fudan, Tongji, and other institutes of higher learning to establish illicit ties. They also vilified the Shanghai Council of Trade Unions as being totally paralyzed. Some of them have criminal records ranging from theft to hooliganism and the illegal sale of instruments and bonds.

The Shanghai Municipal People's Government, in accordance with the law, banned this illegal organization on 9 June.

Details of Leader's Background

OW1206040289 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] According to XINHUA, on 10 June, the Shanghai Municipal Public Security Bureau uncovered two counterrevolutionary cliques called the China Youth Democratic Party [CYDP] and the Freedom Society. (Weng Zhengming) and ringleaders of the two counterrevolutionary cliques have already been arrested.

According to the Shanghai Public Security Bureau, as early as 1986, (Weng Zhengming), a self-employed tailor, plotted to set up the counterrevolutionary organization, and drafted a so-called CYDP program, explicitly stating that its ultimate goal was to topple the CPC's leadership. (Weng) appointed himself general secretary. He preached on numerous occasions that the CPC was dying and that an opposition party must emerge in China. He also clamored for the resignation of CPC and government leaders.

Taking advantage of the campus unrest starting in April, he stepped up his activities and went to Fudan, Tongji, and other universities to recruit members, had a seal of the CYDP engraved, and printed its general program, party membership registration forms, and other reactionary propaganda materials. He also sent people to other places to recruit party members. This group of people also swaggered through the streets under the banner of the Shanghai Residents' Solidarity Group. (Weng) and other ringleaders also visited university campuses on several occasions to establish illicit ties and instigate unrest among the students.

The Shanghai Public Security Bureau also pointed out: (Li Zhiguo), the ringleader who plotted to organize the Freedom Society, began to establish illicit ties everywhere, beginning in March. He put up notices on the inauguration of the society in public places, sent letters of comfort to troublemaking students in various localities, and instigated them to fight the reactionary government to the end. In the charter of the Freedom Society,

he advocated the founding of a Kingdom of Greater Freedom and an armed base camp, had a seal of the society engraved, and adopted a so-called national flag, national emblem, national flower, national name, and national currency.

Worker Arrested for Propaganda
*OW1206102989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2100 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Text] (Shen Zhigao), a worker at a warehouse of the Shanghai Toy Company and former head of a rebellious faction during the Cultural Revolution, has been arrested for investigation by public security personnel on charges of spreading counterrevolutionary propaganda and carrying out instigation at the gate of Tongji University a few days ago.

According to an initial account by (Shen Zhigao), in the past few days he had carried out counterrevolutionary propaganda activities at the People's Square, the Finance and Economics University, and other localities.

'Illegal Elements' Apprehended
*OW1006085589 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] Four illegal elements who spread rumors, formed an organization, and incited people to overthrow the government in the Bund were arrested by the public security authorities last night. Their so-called Patriotic Volunteer Army has been declared illegal.

These four and others used a megaphone to spread rumors and incited people to cause trouble in the Bund late last night. They claimed that some 200,000 troops and pickets would suppress students today. They also showed people the banner of the so-called Patriotic Volunteer Army, posted manifestos declaring its establishment, and incited people to overthrow the government.

According to an investigation by the public security authorities, none of the four are students. They had caused trouble and engaged in various illegal activities in the streets over the past few days. Among them, (Zhang Qiwang), an entrepreneur, is a key member of the illegal Self-Government Union of Workers. He was released from jail in January 1988. In a riot in [words indistinct] on 6 June, he and his followers incited several thousand people who didn't know what was really going on to seize the bodies of victims killed in an ('accident) from hospitals' mortuaries. They also tried to parade the dead bodies to create further serious turmoil.

Update on Shanghai Transportation Situation

Certain Rail Services Suspended
*OW1106090289 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] The Shanghai railway station has received a notice from higher authorities which says: Effective 11 June, the No 106 Shanghai-Xian train; 12 June, the No 112 Shanghai-Zhengzhou train; and 13 June, the No 22 Shanghai-Beijing Train will stop operation. Passengers who have already bought tickets for the No 22 Train on 13 June should exchange them for tickets for the No 14 Train on 14 June at the ticket windows of the Shanghai railway station.

Due to rotations of vehicles, the No 330 Shanghai-Suzhou train, the No 176 Shanghai-Xining train, the No 71 Shanghai-Chongqing train, the No 79 Shanghai-Kunming train, and the No 179 Shanghai-Nanning train will suspend operations for one day on 11 June.

Bicyclists Disrupt Traffic
*OW1206100689 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0700 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] At approximately 0600 today [2100 GMT 7 June], a so-called flying bicyclists' squad organized by people of unknown identity was active along the Siping Road, the Bund, the Nanjing Road, the Xizang Road, the Huaihai Road, and the Dongpu Road. Within a short 40-minute period, they set up roadblocks at several intersections of these roads using vehicles they had intercepted, causing another standstill of bus services within an area of 7.5 square kilometers.

The flying bicyclists' squad was composed of 200 or so bicyclists and their bicycles. Over the past several days, they have been intercepting vehicles to set up roadblocks and undermine traffic.

According to preliminary statistics, during the 4-7 June period, vehicles of the Shanghai Bus Company had 1,235 tires punctured, an average of 200 vehicles vandalized, 3 repair vehicles damaged daily, one 76-route bus burned, and 12 bus terminals surrounded and blocked. The bus company is now making all-out efforts to repair the buses so that services can be resumed as quickly as possible.

Roadblocks Removed 9 Jun
*OW0906165789 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
1300 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[From the "Night News and Weather" program]

[Text] The vast number of workers and residents in Shanghai have acted promptly in response to the emergency call made by Mayor Zhu Rongji on behalf of the municipal government. Beginning early this morning,

over 82,000 members of workers' pickets took to the streets to remove all the roadblocks in Shanghai. Now, bus services have resumed on all 130 bus routes, putting an end to the 4-day traffic standstill.

Once these workers' picket members took to the street, they acted promptly to remove 48 roadblocks. Then, they stayed at all key intersections to ensure the free flow of traffic. There are no new roadblocks set up in Shanghai today. When night came, some 10,000 members of workers pickets' could still be seen patrolling at the main thoroughfares.

After the workers' picket members removed the roadblocks, all public buses began to operate according to schedule. A total of 2,554 buses have been put into operation today. Other buses, totaling more than 1,000, have not been put into service because they have not yet been fully repaired or the slogans painted on their bodies have not yet been removed. This being the case, passengers have had to wait longer than usual. But the passengers seemed to understand the problem.

This afternoon, some 10,000 students from the Fudan University, Tongji University, and the Huadong Normal University, along with a dozen or so other schools of higher education, and the Academy of Social Sciences [She Ke Yuan] assembled at the People's Square, and paraded along Nanjing, Tibet, and Fuzhou Roads, and [words indistinct]. Because of the procession, the traffic in those locations was jammed for some time; and the Nos 17, 14, 20, 27, 48, 49, and 106 bus services and [words indistinct] were suspended from 3 to 4 hours.

Bus Services Fully Resume

OW1106083889 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2230 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] All bus routes in Shanghai have been reopened, and operations and services are basically normal. According to the Public Traffic Corporation, all 130 bus routes resumed services yesterday [10 June], operating with a total of 3,615 vehicles, 1,062 more than the day before, or 93.02 percent of the number of vehicles normally in service. In addition, from midnight on 9 June to the early morning of 10 June, all 26 overnight bus routes operated on schedule. Municipal key transportation enterprises such as the (Tuchu), (Dazhong), (Youyi), (Luqi), (Zhengua), (Jieda), and (Silianshe) Companies, which provide 60 percent of the public transportation in Shanghai, have also resumed normal passenger services. Regular bus runs to the Baoshan iron and steel company, Minhang Development Zone, and (Shidongkou) power plant have also started to operate on schedule. Taxi service has also tended to return to normal.

Yesterday public security traffic cadres and policemen, as well as tens of thousands of workers' pickets, in spite of fatigue, stood guard at their posts in high spirit. No new roadblock was found throughout the city.

Beginning at noon yesterday, about 100 students of Fudan and Tongji Universities staged a sit-in in front of the municipal Public Security Bureau on Fuzhou Road, blocking traffic. Numbers 17 and 49 buses were compelled to make detour or shorten the services.

At 1530 yesterday, about 10 unknown youths deflated the tires of the No 97 bus at the intersection of (Jinian) and (Yixian) Roads, causing traffic congestion in the vicinity. The relevant departments swiftly organized vehicles to rush to resume the flow of traffic.

(Xu Peixin), a responsible person of the Traffic Department of the municipal Public Security Bureau, appealed to all municipal residents to take concerted action to resolutely stop any incident of blocking traffic by lawless elements, and to immediately report them to the public security organ.

Shanghai CPC Propaganda Department Meets

OW0606013189 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 2 Jun 89

[Text] On 2 June, the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee convened a meeting of chief party and administrative responsible cadres at all levels under the department to further study and discuss the important speeches made by leading central comrades Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, Qiao Shi, and Yao Yilin, as well as Comrade Jiang Zemin's speech made at a study meeting of municipal party committee members. Various units also compared notes on previous studies they had conducted.

During the 1-day study and discussion, comrades took the floor one after another, expressing firm support for the party Central Committee's decisions and measures. Many comrades held: By studying the speeches made by leading comrades of the central and municipal party committees, they gained a better understanding of the nature, purpose, and causes of the present turmoil. There was indeed an extremely small number of people who intentionally stirred up unrest under the disguise of launching a student upheaval, severely disturbed normal social order, and affected work and production, causing great losses to the state. Therefore, the 26 April RENMIN RIBAO editorial; the speeches made by Comrades Li Peng and Yang Shangkun on 19 May at a meeting of cadres of party, government, and Army organs at the central and Beijing municipal levels; and the imposition of martial law by the State Council are entirely correct and very necessary.

Many comrades asserted: The municipal party committee's attitude toward implementing the central policy is very clear-cut, and the subsequent measures taken have been appropriate, creating positive results in stabilizing the whole situation, stabilizing Shanghai, and stabilizing production, and have won the support of the masses in the municipality.

Many comrades believed that in order to put an end to the unrest and maintain stability and unity, it is necessary to uphold the four cardinal principles, persist in reform and opening to the outside world, and step up ideological and political work.

Quite a few comrades also held: Currently, because of the very crucial responsibilities they shoulder, comrades at the propaganda front must actively carry out the instructions from the central and municipal party committees, do a good job in carrying out their various assignments, and further bring into play the correct directing role of media and public opinion, so as to be a good mouthpiece of the party and the people.

The participating comrades also said that they will continue to organize the broad masses of party members to study the guidelines of the leading central comrades' speeches, fully understand the protracted, complicated, and arduous nature of the current struggle, establish party organization strongholds for the struggle, conduct meticulous ideological and political work, and unite and lead the masses to do their part in stopping the unrest, maintaining social stability and unity, and safeguarding the party's leadership and the socialist system.

Sun Gang, deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, laid out a study plan for the next stage. He asked that party organizations at all levels within the propaganda system conscientiously organize study meetings to achieve unity of thinking, increase understanding, strengthen confidence, and work enthusiastically.

Chen Zhili, head of the Propaganda Department of the municipal party committee, in his speech urged: Everyone should conscientiously study the leading central comrades' speeches, firmly support the various measures adopted by the central authorities to put down the unrest, unite their thinking, and stand by the party Central Committee politically. Party organizations at all levels must conduct deep and meticulous ideological and political work, pay attention to their work methods, and, under the leadership of the municipal party committee, fully arouse the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses to successfully execute their respective duties. Gong Xinhuan, (Liu Ji), and (Xu Junxi), deputy heads of the Propaganda Department, also spoke at the study meeting.

Shanghai Commentary Examines Truth in Journalism
OW0306223989 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin
0900 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Short commentary by (Cong Lin): "Another Talk on 'News Must Tell the Truth'"]

[Text] In its morning news program on 23 May, Shanghai Radio broadcast a signed article entitled, Give No Credence to Rumors. The article said that the talks and letters of Marshal Nie, Marshal Xu, and Comrade Deng Yingchao are truly sincere words and earnest wishes.

Since the piece was aired, some people have telephoned us saying that since the Central Radio Station has yet to declare its position on freedom of press, why should you declare your stand? Your ideas are out of keeping with the times, and so on and so forth.

It seems that when one's emotions are worked up, it is hard for him or her to hear things accurately. In that article, there was not a single sentence or word mentioning freedom of speech. The article only attempted to remind everyone of the revolutionary veterans' sincere words and earnest wishes to prevent us from being misled by rumors. If a local radio station cannot air a few words on a simple and clear-cut issue by the author himself and must first listen to and then echo what the Central Radio Station has to say, does not that precisely mean violating the principle of freedom which has been championed by some people all along?

For news to speak the truth, it is necessary first of all to resolutely oppose speaking falsehoods. Spreading rumor to mislead the public and harm the nation and people is detested by socialist journalists who speak the truth. In recent days, have not those who believed in the West's freedom of speech read about and heard how the so-called liberal press and liberal radio have vigorously spread their sensational reports? Like soap bubbles, their rumors have burst one after another, and each day these tools of propagation are constantly contradicting what they reported yesterday with what they report today. They have constantly been found speaking falsehoods. Still, they unashamedly continue to flaunt the banner of freedom. If that is the kind of "freedom of press" we are called upon to model, it would seem that the majority of its advocates are too naive indeed. But we cannot preclude the possibility that among them are a few individuals who, with ulterior motives, are trying to confuse our position on public opinion. Then, does the need for news to speak the truth mean that the media must publish without omission every word spoken by anyone on any occasion and by any length which reflects his or her personal views? This is impossible either in the East or in the West. The overseas press and radio stations which spread great quantities of rumors are biased in selecting news and have even fabricated news. They do not give full coverage to the political views of the CPC and the Chinese Government or the Chinese people's views and calls for putting an end to the turmoil. Facts show that pure objectivity is nonexistent. Even the Western radio which has always advertised freedom has frankly admitted that their numerous commentaries represent only the official position of their governments. But in our country, there are individuals who do not agree with the idea that the press and radio stations should be the mouthpiece of the party, government, and people, but have lopsidedly stressed that they should be the mouthpiece of the public. Is this not a very biased view?

We must point out that the news reports of our radio and television stations and press are guided by Marxism in order to reflect the principle of truth. For instance, we

have reflected the masses' desire for stability, the educational circles's call for restoring campus order, and the support of various circles to the four cardinal principles and the decision of the Party Central Committee and the State Council. They are the truths that news must tell. However, in a situation in which an extremely few people have incited the public to raise a hue and cry, only rumors are allowed to spread, while the truth is shut out. Whoever speaks the truth of upholding socialism will be ridiculed or even subjected to undisguised threats. Can this be normal social practice?

Journalism reform is an important link in China's overall socialist reform. It must be carried out step by step under party leadership. To advance democracy and law and promote the two, civilization, the degree of openness in journalism, and its effectiveness and efficiency are bound to expand continuously. To this end, it is necessary to create conditions. The news law which is being formulated right now is an important step in accelerating the reform of journalism.

Many areas of our journalists' work need improvement. We have always welcomed the masses' criticism and suggestions. News is the fastest means for disseminating a great deal of objective facts, and the development of the objective world is always very complex. Therefore, every journalist with a keen sense of social responsibility must be aware of the fact that true reports should not be misled by temporary false appearances. When the truth behind some problems cannot be discovered immediately, an attitude of calm and caution is a demonstration of responsibility to the people, and should not be mistakenly regarded as not telling the truth.

Zhejiang City Strives To Resume Transportation
*OW1006144989 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 8 Jun 89*

[From the "Provincial Hookup" program]

[Text] In the last few days, the vast number of workers of the Hangzhou Public Transportation Company have stayed fast at their posts. They have gone to work on time every day and stood by day and night to make preparations for providing public transportation service to passengers.

On the morning of 5 June, all bus and street car companies started transportation service as scheduled. At about 0600, a very small number of people began to intercept cars and set up roadblocks at some major traffic routes and intersections, making it impossible for public transportation vehicles to pass through. As a result, public transportation service on all routes was forced to come to a halt, preventing tens of thousands of people from getting to work on time. With the exception of Routes 19 and 21, which were open to traffic in suburban counties, service on all routes was forced to come to a halt. According to statistics gathered by the municipal public transportation company, on 5 and 6

June, tires of some of the 246 public transportation vehicles were deflated or punctured, the low-voltage lines of some others were cut, and still others were used as roadblocks. Over one-third of the 600-plus buses and streetcars that began operating in the morning were blocked on the roads. A small number of people even pushed cars parked at bus terminals to the road, let air out of tires, and used the cars as roadblocks. In the last few days, the municipal public transportation company has organized many cadres and workers to work day and night to repair damaged cars. As of this morning, all buses and street cars that had been blocked on the roads had managed to be driven or towed to their respective depots. According to statistics, from 5 to 8 June, the company transported 5 million passengers less than it should have, ran 520,000 kilometers less than it should have, and its revenues were 480,000 yuan less than it should have earned. It is difficult to estimate the costs involved in repairing cars and changing tires.

It was reported that roadblocks are currently still being set up every now and then. Some people are still hanging around the parking lots of the various branches of the municipal public transportation company, or trying to block the gates of the parking lots, and claim that they will deflate tires of every car coming out of the parking lots. Under such circumstances, the company is urging all sectors of society to help the company carry out its work properly in order to resume normal traffic at the earliest date. Currently, workers of the company are working day and night to repair damaged cars. [words indistinct] personnel have strictly abided by discipline, begun work early and quit work late, reported to duty on time, worked in usual shifts, and stood ready to provide normal transportation service.

Zhejiang Universities Ask Students To Return
*OW0606031189 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service
in Mandarin 0900 GMT 4 Jun 89*

[From the "News" program]

[Text] Twenty-one institutions of higher learning, including Zhejiang University and Hangzhou University, issued a joint circular yesterday. The circular exposes the conspiracy of emptying schools and urges students to return to school to attend classes as soon as possible if they have not yet done so. The text of the circular follows:

At present, resuming classes is the most practical patriotic action and conforms to the basic interests of the broad masses of teachers and students. Recently, however, some individuals of unknown identity from other localities have come to our schools to establish illegal ties and instigate so-called actions to empty schools and boycott classes in an attempt to disrupt the normal order that is being restored in education and everyday life. To implement the important policy decision adopted by the party Central Committee and the State Council, we issue the following public notice:

1. To further stabilize the situation and restore normal order as soon as possible, we will firmly implement the instructions on the unconditional resumption of classes issued by the party Central Committee, the State Council, the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the State Education Commission, and the provincial Education Commission.

2. Emptying schools and boycotting classes is a conspiratorial activity plotted and organized by a very few people. Its purpose is to incite a long-term class boycott and deliberately disrupt the normal order in schools and stability in society. The broad masses of students should heighten their vigilance, make a clear distinction between right and wrong, and beware of being taken in. The so-called Empty Schools Movement Organization Committee [kong xiao zu wei hui], Federation of Higher-Educational Institutions in Hangzhou [hang gao lian], and other illegal organizations must be disbanded immediately. With regard to those students who take part in the activities of these organizations because they do not know the true facts, we seriously advise them to withdraw immediately so as to avoid being utilized by these organizations. If they ignore our advice and continue to take part in instigating and organizing the so-called movement to empty schools and boycott classes, they should assume responsibility and bear the grave consequences.

3. School rules, discipline, and various regulations are the guarantee for maintaining normal order and carrying out teaching and scientific research work in schools. They are also consistent with the basic interests of teachers and students. Our schools will hold semester examinations and tests for defending graduation theses as scheduled. Those students who continue to cut classes or refrain from taking the examinations without a valid reason and who fail in the examinations should be dealt with in accordance with the relevant regulations. There should be no compromise in doing this.

4. Attending classes is a right of teachers and students, and the most practical patriotic action at present. Of course, we should give it our firm support. As for those very few people who violate law and discipline, such as by forcing students to empty schools and boycott classes; obstructing teachers and students from attending classes; and attacking, abusing, and even beating up teachers and students engaged in normal teaching and study, it is imperative to deal with them seriously in accordance with the relevant regulations.

5. It should be reiterated that no large- and small-character posters are to be put up on campuses. Those who continue to form illegal ties, distribute leaflets, usurp the school's name to put up notices, fabricate rumors to mislead the masses, and deliberately incite empty schools and boycott classes action should be dealt with seriously.

6. Those students who have not returned to schools to attend classes should immediately do so. We earnestly hope that people of social sectors and especially the students' parents join us in persuading students to come back to school and attend classes in an effort to preserve normal order in schools and to stabilize the general situation.

Central-South Region

Supply Situation in Guangdong Detailed

Government Against Panic Buying
HK0706095289 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Yesterday afternoon the provincial government called a meeting to analyze the market and discuss how to improve market supply and measures to keep the Guangdong market stable.

Vice Governor Liu Weiming pointed out at the meeting: The market in our province is fully stocked, and it is hoped that the broad masses of the people will neither listen to rumors nor go for panic buying.

Present at the meeting were responsible persons of the provincial Financial Office, the provincial Economic Committee, the provincial Price Bureau, the provincial Commercial Department, the provincial Supply and Marketing Cooperative, the Provincial Grain Bureau, the provincial Aquatic Products Bureau, the provincial Salt Industry Company, and the provincial people's bank.

The meeting participants cited numerous facts to prove that the present price situation in our province is very good. Grain kept in stock in the first half of the year almost doubled compared with the same period of the previous year. Now the grain prices throughout the province are still dropping. The province's reserve of frozen meats and eggs could supply the people of the whole province for more than 4 months. Aquatic products from January to May this year increased by 50,000 tons over the same period last year. The recent No 3 typhoon caused floods in some areas, but this has not affected the main areas of aquatic products production. The supply of aquatic products is now abundant, and there is a great reserve of table salt. The provincial Salt Industry Company now operates 24 hours a day to ensure the market supply of table salt. Meanwhile, there is ample supply of manufactured goods for daily use, including color television sets, refrigerators, soaps, and soap powder. Banks and communications departments have also adopted measures to allocate funds in time for the purchase of major commodities and to keep the transport of commodities unblocked.

The meeting participants said: Some people worry that problems may arise in market supply, and that even panic buying may appear again in some areas. There is

no need to worry about this. It is hoped that the broad masses of the people will not listen to rumors and make concerted efforts to maintain the normal order in life and market supply.

The meeting also called on staff on the front of commerce and trade to stand fast at their posts, do their work well, and improve service, so as to make contributions to the stabilization of the province's situation of stability and unity.

Spokesman on Supplies

HK0606134789 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 6 Jun 89

[Text] In a statement delivered on 6 June, a spokesman from the Guangzhou City government said: Thanks to the concerted efforts of Guangzhou residents and the cooperation given by the students, with the exception of some areas, traffic on all vital communications lines which was held up for a time due to the blockades by the university students has now unclogged. In the last 2 days, some Guangzhou residents, believing rumors and fabricated hearsay from outside the province, rushed and lined up in front grain shops to buy such daily necessities as grain, edible oil, and salt.

In regard to this, the spokesman of the city government earnestly declared: 1) Guangzhou City's stock of grain, edible oil, coal, salt, and other daily necessities is ample and supplies are guaranteed; and 2) daily necessities such as grain, edible oil, coal, and salt are to be supplied according to existing methods. The city government hopes the vast number of residents do not believe rumors and rush to buy grain, edible oil, coal, salt, and other daily necessities, so as to avoid disrupting market supply plans and causing unnecessary waste.

There is also a rumor saying that military control and martial law will be imposed in Guangzhou City within the next few days and troops are now being moved for that purpose. The spokesman of the city government said: This is a rumor with ulterior motives. We hope the residents and students do not believe it. They should have the cardinal principles in mind, take the overall situation into account, and safeguard the situation of stability and unity of the motherland's southern gate with concrete actions.

Panic Buying Stops

HK0806152089 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1424 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Report: "Panic Buying in Guangzhou Stops"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Guangzhou, 8 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Recently, people have been seen queuing up outside many grain shops in Guangzhou to buy grain,

edible oil, and foodstuffs. In addition, some people have also tried to buy as much table salt as possible at some nonstaple food shops. This panic buying basically stopped this morning.

Queues began to appear outside the grain shops in Guangzhou two days before the Dragon Boat Festival. The shorter of these queues were each formed by about 80 to 90 people, and the longer ones were each formed by over 100 people. Some workers even took a day off to join the queues. Therefore, the grain shops had to work overtime and did not close at noon, in order to ensure that grain would not be out of supply.

Obviously, this phenomenon was caused by rumors. A spokesman for the Guangzhou City government stressed: 1) Guangzhou has an adequate stock of grain, edible oil, coal, table salt, and other daily necessities and can therefore ensure adequate supplies; and 2) the way in which grain, edible oil, coal, and table salt are supplied remains unchanged. Recently, the Guangdong provincial government has called a market analysis conference to study the problems of further improving market supply and stabilizing the market in Guangdong. At the conference, Vice Governor Liu Weiming pointed out: The supply of commodities in the markets in Guangdong and Guangzhou is plentiful. It is hoped that the masses of people will not listen to rumors and will not hurry to buy commodities.

Guangdong Bank Urges Against Withdrawal of Money

HK100601989 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Report: "Manager of Guangdong Branch of People's Bank Urges People Not To Rush To Withdraw Money"]

[Text] (Jing Weicheng), Guangdong People's Bank branch president, made a statement to reporters yesterday, urging the masses not to believe in rumors and to rush to withdraw money from the banks. He said the province's monetary situation has been fine since the beginning of this year. By the end of May, the volume of savings of various categories had risen by 24.4 percent from the end of 1988, especially rural and urban savings deposits, which rose by 18.26 percent. (Jing Weicheng) said that cash reserves in the province's bank and credit cooperatives is ample enough to meet all demands of money withdrawal, which is guaranteed. Putting money in the bank will be much safer than keeping it at home or carrying it one's person, in addition to getting interest from the bank. With the exception of an emergency, there is no need whatsoever to rush to withdraw money from the bank.

Transportation Reportedly 'Normal' in Guangdong

HK1106012089 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0919 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Guangzhou, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Railroad and waterway traffic from Guangdong to other parts of the country returned to normal on 9 June, and people traveling to other parts of the country should have no difficulty in doing so.

Railroads: Northbound train services from Guangzhou have been interrupted for a few days; they returned to normal yesterday. The Guangzhou railway station is selling tickets for trains departing for cities in southwest China, east China, and north China. Since southbound trains still cannot arrive in Guangzhou on time, people can only buy tickets 1 day—and no more—in advance at the railway station. It is said that northbound freight trains from Guangzhou are now running normally.

Roads: The 37 roads damaged by this year's No 3 typhoon and the succession of rainstorms have now been basically repaired. Shaky bridges are being reinforced. Road traffic is now normal.

Waterways: Inland ferry services between Guangzhou and other parts of the province are normal and passenger liners and freighters are operating normally along the coast as usual.

Guangxi Takes Disciplinary Action Against Cadres
HK1206054589 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE
in Chinese 0311 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Report: "Guangxi Takes Disciplinary Action Against 38 Bureau-Level Cadres"—ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Nanning, 12 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Wei Chengdong, secretary of the CPC Discipline Inspection Committee in the Guangxi Zhuang Nationality Autonomous Region, recently told the press that in the past 4 years, nearly 1,500 disciplinary cases were openly investigated, and 38 bureau-level cadres (including one deputy provincial-level cadre) and more than 1,100 county-level and section-level cadres with party membership, were punished according to party discipline and administrative discipline.

At the same time, Wei Chengdong also admitted that some localities and units had failed to maintain incorrupt government, and the corrupt phenomena there were rather serious. A major reason for this was that leaders in these localities and units had not strictly checked into abuses or had just handled things in a perfunctory manner because they wanted to gloss things over to stay on good terms with other people rather than offending them. In some cases, leaders were even supporting the abuse or taking the lead in doing these things after making collective decisions in the leading bodies. Much evidence shows that the situation is mainly determined by the attitude of the leaders.

'Ruffians' Create Disturbances in Hubei City
HK0806141489 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 June 89

[Text] Audience, now we broadcast news we have just received: Yesterday, a group of ruffians burned a public vehicle and blocked traffic. This group of ruffians has been arrested by the masses and taken to the public

security departments. Yesterday morning, when some of the students from some institutes of higher learning were demonstrating and holding rallies—which had created serious confusion—a group of ruffians took advantage of the situation and blocked the Changjiang Bridge on the side of Wuchang with 3 trucks. They overturned one of the trucks. Traffic on the bridge was seriously blocked. At about 1600 in the afternoon, another group of ruffians cut the gas filler of a truck, and gas spilled on the ground. Somebody cried for burning the truck. Then they collected some cigarette butts and tried to light the gas, but failed. Then they used matches and succeeded. The gas tank exploded, setting fire to another truck whose tires had been punctured. One truck was destroyed by fire, and another seriously damaged. According to briefs by the Public Security Department, the ruffians setting fire to trucks were caught by the masses and taken to the public security departments. According to preliminary investigations, several of these ruffians were exconvicts, and some unemployed. The one leading the crowd in setting fire to the trucks was a jobless person named (Hu Liangbin). He admitted to his criminal act without shame. The political and legal departments will severely punish them in accordance with the law.

According to another news report: Because of the beating, smashing, looting, and burning committed by unruly elements, yesterday at locations like the Changjiang Bridge on the side of Wuchang, the fort guarding the bridge, the railway line, and Qingxiang and Hong Gangcheng, 25 public vehicles had their tires flattened. Two of them were overturned. Twenty-four automobiles and 2 cars were pushed over into the river. Good deeds will be rewarded and evil deeds punished. A very small number of ruffians were punished by their own deeds.

Hubei Congress, Military Support Central Line
HK0206061089 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jun 89

[Excerpts] Over the past few days, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial Military District, the provincial University and College Working Committee, the provincial Social Sciences Association, the provincial Association for Science and Technology, the provincial Financial Department, the provincial Communications Department, the provincial Machine-Building Department, the provincial Personnel Department, the provincial Labor Department, the provincial Government Economic Research Center, the provincial Materials Bureau, the provincial Grain Bureau, the provincial Statistics Bureau, the provincial Industry and Finance Bureau, the provincial Reform-Through-Labor Bureau, and organs under the provincial Party Committee have organized their cadres and functionaries to study some important speeches by responsible comrades of the party Central Committee, the State Council, and the provincial party committee. They all voiced firm support for the correct policy decision made by the Party Central Committee and the State Council on curbing turmoil.

Many times, the leading party group of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and party committees of its organs organized their functionaries and party member cadres to study speeches made by Comrades Li Peng and Yang Shangkun at the meeting of party, government and Army cadres in Beijing, as well as speeches by some responsible comrades of the provincial party committee. They were called on to adhere to the four cardinal principles, take a clear-cut stand against turmoil, stand fast at their posts, and to do their own job well. Huang Zhizhen, provincial People's Congress Standing Committee chairman—who is now visiting outside the province—specially sent a cable back, expressing his resolute support for the central policy decision and for speeches made by Li Peng, Yang Shangkun, and other central leading comrades, and taking a firm stand against disturbances. [passage omitted]

At the 17th enlarged meeting of the 6th Hubei Military District CPC Committee, which ended yesterday afternoon, Secretary Zhang Xueqi and Deputy Secretary Wang Shen called on all officers and men, militiamen and reserve service personnel, to continue to study and implement the spirit of a number of instructions issued by the party Central Committee and the State Council, unwaveringly maintain political unity with the party Central Committee, stand in the forefront of opposing and stopping disturbances, and make contributions to maintaining stability and unity and performing their duties. The Hubei Military District CPC Committee also called on all its units to give assistance to Armed Forces departments at different levels—which are maintaining social order and resolutely respect and accept the leadership of local party committees and governments—to strike ruthless blows at all sabotage activities of lawless elements, firmly fulfill all tasks assigned to them, and prove themselves to be the People's Army's mighty units, which are trusted by the party and government and loved by the masses of the people. [passage omitted]

Hunan Government Official Comments on Situation
HK1006011089 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2200 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] In the early morning today, this Hunan provincial service reporter interviewed Lu Huiyun, secretary general of the provincial government, on the measures to promptly put an end to traffic chaos in Changsha and several other cities, as well as on other questions. The following is a recording of the interview.

[Begin recording] [Reporter] Secretary General Lu, road and railway traffic has been interrupted in Changsha and several other cities in the past few days, which has caused serious difficulties and losses to economic production in the province and to the people's everyday life. The masses are very discontented with this situation. Can you tell me what measures the provincial government is going to take to deal with the situation?

[Lu] This is a serious problem indeed. It is extremely harmful to production and everyday life, and is truly hated by the masses. After 5 June, some students, small in number, placed roadblocks in downtown Changsha, Xiangtan, Yueyang, Hengyang, and Loudi, basically paralyzing passenger and cargo transport. It now happens frequently that several hundred automobiles jam the streets; coal, fuel oil, and timber that are badly needed by plants and enterprises cannot be delivered in good time; and products cannot be shipped as scheduled. Now, some plants and mines are about to stop production. This year, there is too much rainfall in this province, some rural areas have been flooded, and early rice growing is suffering from quite serious insect pestilence. Recently, the traffic chaos has also interrupted the shipment of disaster relief materials and agricultural chemicals and chemical fertilizer that are badly needed for agricultural production. Trains have been stopped several times by a small number of students and some people with no fixed occupation along the Changsha section of the Beijing-Guangzhou railway and some sections of the Loudi-Shaoyang railway, resulting in hours-long blockages on these two arteries of traffic. On the early morning of 7 June, train No 48 departing from Hengyang met a serious accident. Thanks to prompt actions taken by provincial and city leaders and public security officers and policemen, further bloodshed was avoided. All the above examples are enough to indicate that the situation is too serious to tolerate. Despite this serious situation, the provincial and city governments and the departments concerned have assumed a lenient attitude toward those students who are still on strike and who are responsible for traffic blockage, and they have patiently tried to persuade the students in accordance with the principle of education and persuasion. However, so far, the traffic chaos in a few cities has not yet completely ended. Now that the Central Television Station have successively broadcast some short documentaries on the counterrevolutionary riots in Beijing, the broad masses have realized the truth and are very indignant at this serious counterrevolutionary incident. Young students should also clear away the confusion in their minds. By the way, the State Council on 7 June issued a notice on resolutely stopping any attempt to disrupt railway transport and on ensuring smooth and safe railway traffic. In this connection, the provincial government has decided to take the following resolute measures: the residents and young students in the cities of Changsha, Xiangtan, Yueyang, Hengyang, and Loudi are required to observe and resolutely implement this decision.

1. Parents, guardians, and relatives of students from all walks of life are required to play a part in persuading young students to behave themselves. And leading people of all universities and colleges in particular are required to organize their teaching and nonteaching staff to make concerted efforts and to play a part in conducting ideological education among young students. It is necessary to organize teachers and students to conscientiously study the letter from the CPC Central Committee

and the State Council to all the CPC members and all the Chinese people, to watch short documentaries broadcast by the Central Television Station on the counterrevolutionary riot in Beijing, and to conduct serious discussions with a view to dismissing confusion. It is necessary to urge those students still on strike to return to classes as soon as possible.

2. In order to restore downtown traffic order in Changsha and other cities, the provincial government has demanded that all local governments, as well as traffic and public security organs, mobilize the masses to take charge of the maintenance of traffic order in different districts. It is necessary to strictly ban any attempt to place roadblocks and to ensure smooth traffic downtown.

3. All localities must strictly implement the notice issued by the State Council on 7 June and resolutely stop any attempt to block railways, so as to ensure safe and smooth railway traffic. All localities must print and post copies of the State Council's notice and publicize it in a big way. The provincial government hereby solemnly announces: A small number of young students who aired radical views and committed radical acts in the previous period because they were not clear about the counterrevolutionary incident in Beijing can be exempted from prosecution; as for a small number of lawless elements who took the lead in stopping trains, beating up people, smashing things, looting shops, and burning things, and who instigated others to do so, it is necessary to strictly distinguish them from students, to encourage the masses to inform against them, and to severely punish them according to the law. The provincial government hereby solemnly announces that starting today, nobody is allowed to place blocks on railways or stop trains by any other means; and any people who organize people to block off railway traffic will be punished according to the law. On the other hand, local public security organs and the Armed Police Force must arrange for some manpower to guard key sections of railways and to assist railway departments in maintaining order along railways. It is necessary to resolutely crack down on those who take the lead in making trouble and in engaging in sabotage; no mercy must be shown to them. Staff and workers of railway departments must stand fast at their posts, strictly observe discipline, and perform their duties well. Boarding trains without tickets is absolutely forbidden. What is more, it is necessary to strengthen security work so as to ensure safe and smooth railway traffic.

[Reporter] Secretary General, allow me to ask one more question. It is said that recently a small number of students have gone to plants and enterprises to instigate workers to go on strike and have tried to block the main entrances to plants. Could you tell me what measures the provincial government is going to take to deal with them?

[Lu] It is true that such serious incidents as you have mentioned have happened in Changsha and several cities over the past 2 days. Thanks to the efforts of the

responsible people, staff, and workers of these plants who have stood fast at their posts and steadfastly boycotted such attempts, normal production continues there. But such serious incidents have already caused heavy losses and great difficulties. For the present, such incidents, which can absolutely not be tolerated, may still happen again. In this connection, the provincial government has instructed all local authorities to adopt the following resolute measures:

1. As I have mentioned above, education departments at all levels, all universities and colleges, and people from all walks of life are required to make every effort to strengthen education for students and to dismiss doubts and confusion that were prevalent in the previous period. It is also necessary to make the small number of students that have played a part in disrupting production in plants clearly realize that instigating workers to go on strike is an illegal act and that no students with patriotic feelings should be involved in such activities that will only sadden their friends and gladden the enemy. They should instead immediately return to their schools to resume classes, bearing in mind the overall interests and the importance of their studies.

2. The responsible people of all the enterprises must strengthen leadership and take a clear-cut stand against turmoil. Everybody must more strictly observe discipline, stand fast at their posts, and work hard to ensure the normal operation of plants. Plant administrations must specially designate some staff members to convince a small number of students of their mistakes and persuade them to return to their schools as soon as possible.

3. All plants and enterprises must set up their own plant-guarding teams who can be identified by their armbands, and who are to perform duties day and night in guarding their own enterprises and in ensuring normal production. All public security bodies must fulfill their duties and report to local police stations without delay any attempts by lawless elements to disrupt production, so that the police can punish the lawless elements according to the law.

By and large, as long as people from all walks of life can play a part in educating and persuading young students; as long as all localities, all departments, and all units can take real action to strengthen leadership and mobilize staff members, workers, and the masses to defend railways and plants; and as long as we can resolutely crack down, according to the law, on the extremely few lawless elements who are engaging in sabotage, we believe that a small number of young students who still have not returned to school will not let the party, the government, their teachers, and their parents and guardians down; will take the overall interests into account and surely return to their schools to resume classes very soon; and we firmly believe that the order in traffic, scientific research, teaching, production, and everyday life will return to normal very soon in the cities of Changsha, Xiangtan, Yueyang, Hengyang, and Loudi.

[Reporter] Well, thank you. [end recording]

Changsha Mayor Urges End to Chaos in Hunan

[By service reporter (Wen Wei)]

*HK1106030089 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Changsha Mayor Wang Keying calls on all citizens to rapidly end chaos in the provincial capital to make contributions to the stabilization of the province and the whole situation. This request was issued at a work report meeting called by the Changsha City government yesterday morning.

Wang Keying called on governments at all levels and all cadres and people in Changsha to earnestly study the spirit of relevant instructions from the Central Committee and State Council, in order to make concerted efforts to stabilize Changsha. Cadres, workers, and staff should hold fast at their posts, maintain normal order in operation and production, overcome difficulties, and do a good job in production to guarantee supply. It is necessary to mobilize the workers and staff to work hard in unfolding the "double-increase, double-economy" campaign and in fulfilling the mid-year quotas. In the rural areas, it is necessary to focus on field management of early rice crops, flood prevention, the fight against natural disasters, and preparations for late rice crops, and to do a good job in agricultural arrangements for the winter. The financial and trade administration and supply and marketing system should actively do a good job in overseeing the supply of daily necessities, including grain, edible oil, meat, vegetables, sugar, salt, soap, and matches. Price departments should seriously investigate and handle cases of arbitrary price increases and charges, and do their best to stabilize the market.

Wang Keying also explicitly pointed out that nobody should set up roadblocks, stop vehicles from passing, or sabotage road and traffic installations. Should any such cases surface, public security departments must investigate and deal with them seriously. They must severely crack down on a small handful of elements who are engaged in beating, smashing, looting, and setting fire to buildings.

High Cost of Hunan Railway Disruption Assessed

[By service reporter (Yang Haiquan) and correspondent (Hu Youheng)]

*HK1106041089 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] Because of a small handful of people sabotaging the railway, the Changsha Railway Administration has had to stop operation of some 20 passenger trains and some 100 freight trains daily between 4 and 7 June. Initial statistics show that daily losses incurred to the Changsha Railway Administration amounted to 6 or 7 million yuan from the passenger trains. Despite the

obstruction of railway traffic, some 60,000 workers and staff of Changsha Railway Administration have held fast at their posts. Leading members of the administration were on duty around-the-clock on a rotating basis, while they organized food and drinking water for passengers on board the trains being obstructed. At the same time, they conducted ideological work among students with great patience. All trains under the jurisdiction of the Changsha Railway Administration have been put through since 0800 8 June; however, it will take at least another 5 days for the operation of the railway to get back to normal, as disclosed by a relevant personality.

Southwest Region

Sichuan City Orders 'Criminals' To Surrender

*HK1106054289 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service
in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] The Chengdu City People's Government issued the following notice on 10 June.

In order to crack down hard on a small number of criminals who committed beating, smashing, looting, and arson, and extensively mobilize and rely on the masses to expose and report such criminals, the city government issues the following notice:

1. All criminals who took part in beating, smashing, looting, and arson in the past few days must immediately turn themselves in at their local public security organs in a bid for clemency. Those who refuse to do so will be arrested and charged and punished severely.
2. All citizens have the right and the duty to report and expose such criminal elements to the public security organs by various means. The phone numbers for such reports are 660800 in the eastern part of the city, 23100 in the western part, 331495 in the Jinniu District, 254 in (Xinbaijiang) District, and 343 in (Dongquanyi) District.

Sichuan Specialized Teams Help Make Arrests

*OW1006085889 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Report by station reporter Chen Duxiang, from the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Joint defense teams, crime prevention teams, and factory protection teams, which have been organized and set up by the residents of Chengdu City under the supervision of public security organs, have helped the public security civilian police arrest criminals, thereby dealing crushing blows at beating, smashing, looting, arson, and other criminal activities, and improving public security in society.

After the Chengdu Emporium organized its staff members and workers to stay overnight at their work units and guard the warehouses on 6 June, a group of ruffians, who climbed over the wall and entered the compound

early in the morning on 7 June, were immediately surrounded and arrested by the staff members and workers. They, together with the public security cadres and policemen who rushed to the scene after being informed, arrested 13 ruffians.

Factory protection teams, self-defense teams, and crime prevention teams have been set up in many key factories, mines, and enterprises, including the Chengdu Generator Company's Jinjiang Machinery Plant and Chengdu Emporium. These teams safeguard the state property around the clock.

The mass crime prevention work has become a major force in maintaining public order and protecting the life of the people and property of the state and collectives.

Social Order in Sichuan City Described

Chengdu Shops Remain Closed HK1006042889 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Yesterday afternoon, this reporter went to several streets in Chengdu. In some of them, a feeling of anxiousness and fear still could be felt. A large area [names of the streets indicating the range of the said area indistinct] around the Renmin Bazaar, one of the busiest sections of the city, remained unfrequented. The doors of the Chengdu Department Store Building, the Hongqi Shopping Center, and another bazaar [name indistinct] were still closed. Dozens of medium and small shops, which were opened during the day, closed their doors at about 1700. From this we can see the shadow of the hooligans' savage acts on the people's minds. A passerby told this reporter: Those hooligans have committed a crime against all the citizens of Chengdu.

The people of Chengdu have a deep hatred for the hooligans. However, they are not fully frightened by their savage acts. Relying on the strong measures of the party and the government and with the assistance of the public security cadres and police and armed police, they have taken resolute actions to gradually restore the normal order of their life and work. Today, the Hongqi Shopping Center and another bazaar [name indistinct] have opened their doors, and the sounds of street hawkers can be heard again. In front of grain shops, there are no longer people in queues. Bus service in the urban area was restored yesterday. All this happened only 2 to 3 days after that sinister fire. The burned vehicles, together with all the ruins, have been quietly removed from the streets.

If you love Chengdu and love life, you should not forget morality and justice. You should not forget your responsibility as a citizen.

Grain Department Ensures Supply HK0806125689 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Jun 89

[Text] The broad masses of the staff and workers of the Grain Department of Chengdu City have been standing fast at their work posts over the past few days and are now united as one in overcoming the current difficulties and ensuring the normal grain supply in Chengdu City.

In the last few days, a handful of ruffians have brazenly carried out beating, smashing, looting, and arson activities in Chengdu City, thus seriously destroying the normal living order of the Chengdu citizens and causing terror and anxiety among some Chengdu citizens. Since 5 June, Chengdu City has been experiencing panic grain purchasing. To cope with the problem, the grain department of Chengdu City has immediately taken measures to increase grain supply in Chengdu and has dispatched cadres to all the grain shops at the grass-roots level to help solve the problems. The Grain Department of Chengdu City has also mobilized all its staff and workers to work overtime, set up special counters, and prolong their service time with a view to coping with the panic grain purchasing. Despite the fierce attacks carried out by a handful of ruffians who threw stones, bricks, and bottles at them, some grain-carrying vehicles of the Grain Department of Chengdu City have still managed to deliver grain to the four grain supply centers in Chengdu by making a detour.

According to the statistics issued by the Grain Department of Chengdu City, on 5 June, the rice supply in Chengdu City amounted to 560,000 kilograms, which was 100 percent more than the normal rice supply in the city. Statistics issued yesterday by the Grain Department of Chengdu City showed that starting on 5 June, Chengdu City had managed to supply some 1.12 million kilograms of rice to its citizens each day, which is 500 percent more than the normal daily rice supply in the city. Over the past few days, the Grain Department of Chengdu City has successfully maintained the normal grain supply to its citizens, which is essential to the stabilization of the situation in Chengdu City.

A responsible person of Chengdu City's Grain Bureau told our reporters that Chengdu City now has a sufficient grain reserve and is capable of coping with any panic grain purchasing in the future. Today, our reporters visited some grain shops in Chengdu City and found no sign of panic grain purchasing in them. Our reporters believe that the Grain Department of Chengdu City has successfully maintained normal grain supply in Chengdu.

Sichuan City PLA Hails Crackdown on Rebellion HK1106013089 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 11 Jun 89

[Text] Yesterday the Standing Committee of the Chengdu Military Region CPC Committee and leading comrades of the region's three main organs seriously studied the important speech delivered by Central Military Commission

Chairman Deng during his meeting with cadres of martial law units in Beijing. During the discussion, everyone unanimously held that at a time when initial victory has been scored in putting down the counterrevolutionary rebellion, the fact that Chairman Deng and other leading comrades of the Central Military Commission have received leaders at and above the Army level of the martial law units and delivered important instructions is a tremendous encouragement to the whole party and the people throughout the country, not just to the officers and men of the Armed Forces. It is a mortal blow [zhi ming de da ji] at the handful of conspirators and rebellious elements who caused the rebellion. Chairman Deng's important speech stands high and sees far; he spoke clearly and accurately, and this has enabled us to understand the current situation, have a clear idea of the orientation, and boost confidence.

During study and discussion, everyone said that the emergence of this struggle is by no means accidental, but inevitable. Solid facts prove that the important RENMIN RIBAO editorial of 26 April is completely correct. In addition, we have further realized that a number of veteran revolutionaries headed by Chairman Deng [yi Deng zhuxi wei zhu de yi pi lao gemingjia], together with the CPC Central Committee and State Council, have played a decisive role in winning victory in this struggle.

Chairman Deng, judging the hour and sizing up the situation, saved the party and the state by adopting wise and decisive measures to put down the counterrevolutionary rebellion [Deng zhuxi shenshi dusi caiqu yingming guoduan cuoshi pingxi fangeming baoluan, wanjule dang he guojia].

We believe that the CPC Central Committee has the resolve, the vigor, and the capability to lead the people of the whole country to unite as one, make arduous efforts, and win total victory in putting down the turmoil and stabilizing the situation.

Everyone also realized: To win total victory, the task remains very arduous and the struggle is rather complex. Hence, the leaders and organs at all levels must take a firm and clear-cut stand in this struggle and play an exemplary role. We must seriously organize the units to study Chairman Deng's important speech, further unify our thinking, and be even more spontaneous in maintaining unity with the CPC Central Committee. We must actively support the local government, armed police, and public security cadres and policemen in concerted efforts to maintain stability and unity, and contribute to completely quelling this counterrevolutionary rebellion.

North Region

Beijing Mayor Makes Plea to Industrial Leaders
OW1106040489 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 10 Jun 89

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] On behalf of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee and the Beijing municipal government, Mayor Chen

Xitong made an important speech at a meeting attended by leading cadres of Beijing's industrial departments yesterday.

He called on workers on all trades and professions in Beijing to act immediately to normalize the order in production, scientific research, teaching, and work, and make up the losses caused by the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Chen Xitong said: During the suppression of the rebellion, many People's Liberation Army [PLA] fighters were killed and wounded by ruffians. PLA fighters were forced to fight back when the situation became absolutely intolerable, and a small number [shao su] of residents were hurt or even killed by mistake. This is something we did not want to see. Let us now extend our sympathies and condolences to those who were hurt or killed by mistake.

He continued: The mission now assigned to all party and government cadres and people in Beijing is twofold. On one hand, we must firmly carry on the struggle of suppressing the counterrevolutionary rebellion. In this regard, we have to accomplish four things. First, we must make an effort to launch a propaganda and education campaign to fully expose the conspiracies of the rebellious elements. We must continue to publicize the correctness of the central authorities' decision to suppress the rebellion and heighten the people's understanding so that they will rise up to fight the rebellious elements. Second, we must continue to organize the masses into groups to maintain order and mobilize the masses to take the initiative to protect factories, mines, power plants, schools, and neighborhoods. Third, we must widely support the military. We should do all we can to assist the PLA, the Armed Police Force, and the public security police to accomplish the mission of suppressing the rebellion. Fourth, we must broadly and deeply rely on the masses and encourage them to expose and report all the counterrevolutionaries hidden in all corners.

On the other hand, workers of the industrial and commercial departments, constructors, scientific researchers, teachers, government workers, and workers of all other trades and professions must act immediately to normalize the order in production, scientific research, teaching, and other work, and make up the losses caused by the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

In conclusion, Chen Xitong called on all CPC members, members of the Communist Youth League, and all residents in Beijing to turn their indignation and hatred toward the counterrevolutionary rebellious elements into strength, and make even greater contributions to protecting the capital and seizing complete victory in the struggle against the counterrevolutionary rebellion.

Inner Mongolia Parties Support CPC Decision
SK0406045089 Hohhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Jun 89

[Text] Responsible persons of the various democratic parties in Baotou City have given speeches one after another to express support for the CPC Central Committee's decision. They pledged to carry forward the fine tradition of multiparty cooperation and assist the city party committee and government in successfully carrying out the work to check turmoil and stabilize the situation.

On 2 June, the Baotou City party committee held a forum of personages of democratic parties and figures without party affiliation. (Li Xiaohui), chairman of the Baotou City committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association, said: Our democratic parties and the CPC have stood together through thick and thin for decades, and established such a prosperous country where people live in peace as the New China. A comparison between the new and the old societies shows that the CPC is the only party capable of leading the Chinese people in carrying out socialist revolution and construction. At present, there are a very small number of people who oppose the party and the system of multiparty cooperation under the leadership of the CPC. This goes counter to the people's will.

(Hou Zongying), vice chairman of the Baotou City Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy, said: The measures adopted by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council to check turmoil are correct. As our country's economic foundation is weak, the state will have no future if chaos continues. Stability of the state and unity of the people constitute the desire of the people of various nationalities.

(Zhao Yicheng), president of the Baotou City Council of the Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, said: Our federation of Taiwan compatriots will unite with family members of Taiwan compatriots in Baotou to carry out more work for the stability and unity of Baotou City.

Northeast Region

Heilongjiang Military Official Backs Deng Speech
SK1206120889 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 12 Jun 89

[Recorded speech by He Daoquan, commander of a certain combined arms Army stationed in Heilongjiang Province]

[Summary from poor reception] After Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Central Military Commission, had granted an interview to leading cadres of the martial law enforcement troops at or above the Army level, Standing Committee members of the party committee of our combined arms Army immediately studied Chairman Deng's speech.

Our comrades unanimously maintained: Chairman Deng's speech exposed the nature of the counterrevolutionary riot, fully expounded the advantageous conditions for putting down the rebellion, highly appraised the martial law enforcement troops' revolutionary spirit, and also clearly pointed out the orientation for advancement in the future. This is a powerful ideological weapon which our Army can use to put down the counterrevolutionary riot and achieve victory. This greatly arouses all commanders and fighters. So, we pledge to resolutely wage the struggle against the people who negate the leadership of the party and the socialist road.

At present, the struggle against the counterrevolutionary riot is still going on. We believe that we will certainly achieve success in waging the struggle. We pledge to resolutely support the leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, to resolutely submit ourselves to the guidance given by the Central Military Commission and the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, and to redouble our efforts to make up the losses brought about by the riot. We must have a high-degree sense of political responsibility, strictly manage ourselves, set strict demands on ourselves, and strive to fulfill all political tasks assigned by higher levels.

Two Arrested in Heilongjiang for Rioting
SK1106050589 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] On the morning of 10 June, the Daowai District Public Security Bureau in the city of Harbin arrested two elements who had damaged a bus. (Xiao Zhongwu) and (Qu Yutang), workers of the Harbin fire fighting equipment plant, rode a bus to Daowai District. When the bus came to the intersection of (two districts) around 2000 on the evening of 9 June, they began to quarrel with the driver because of [words indistinct]. Upon boarding the bus at the stop of [words indistinct], the two unlawful elements incited the workers and other passengers to destroy the bus. Then the rioters picked up stones to smash the windows and [words indistinct]. As the riot continued, the public security cadres and policemen who were conducting traffic rushed to the scene and quelled the riot. After interrogating these trouble makers, the district Public Security Bureau decided to formally arrest the two unlawful elements and to deal with the other elements in line with the law.

Jilin City Punishes 26 'Unlawful Elements'
SK1106031389 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2100 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] On the morning of 10 June, Changchun City held a rally to openly deal blows to unlawful elements so that the public would observe and be educated on the spot. In line with the law, the city openly punished 26 elements who had committed serious crimes and elements who had made trouble and done the city harm by taking advantage of the disturbances. Over the past month, some unlawful elements in society have openly robbed

the belongings of the public organs and private households, engaged in holdups, acted as gangsters to swindle the people, and committed physical attacks or (?murder) by capitalizing on the Beijing riot. Some have pretended to be students to defraud the people of money. By taking advantage of student demonstrations, they [words indistinct] and blocked the roads to stop all buses and cars. All of these actions have hindered the city's normal economic order.

In order to strictly prevent a handful of unlawful elements from making trouble by taking advantage of the situation, and to safeguard the normal social order, yesterday's rally announced the arrest of 19 elements, including (Li Xiejian), who had committed the crimes of murder, theft, swindling, robbery, and gangster activities; and the order to reform through education 7 unlawful elements, including (Liu Yusheng).

Northwest Region

Gansu Leaders Move To Quiet Lanzhou 'Turmoil'
*OW1106134189 Beijing Domestic Service
in Mandarin 2130 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" Program]

[Text] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and Government have adopted decisive measures to firmly suppress turmoil. Presently, order in the Lanzhou area has been restored to normal.

Ever since 4 June, fairly serious chaos has occurred in the Lanzhou area due to instigation by an extremely small number of people. This extremely small number of people have been busy spreading political rumors to incite the general public against the party, government, People's Liberation Army [PLA], public security personnel, and the Armed Police Force. On four successive occasions, they have damaged rail lines to stop trains, resulting in several suspensions of service along the Gansu-Qinghai line.

They have erected barricades to public transport at major traffic junctions and important bridges in the Lanzhou urban areas. They have incited workers to go on strike, seriously affecting production in some large, key enterprises. They have disrupted normal operations in many parts of the city.

In the face of such serious circumstances, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and Government have adopted a series of decisive measures to firmly suppress the turmoil. The vast numbers of public security personnel and the Armed Police Force have fought together and resolutely cracked down on lawless elements and all sorts of criminals who have disturbed the public order.

Since 7 June, 32 lawless elements of the so-called suicide squad of the residents' support group have been arrested. Cadres and CPC members from party and government

organs left their offices to coordinate with grass-roots authorities, industrial and mining establishments, and public security personnel in dismantling road barricades.

Since 8 June, all road barricades in urban areas have been cleared. Every public transportation route in the city has resumed service. Industrial and mining establishments have set up guards and maintenance and inspection teams to safeguard security in plants and to maintain normal production.

By 9 June, those enterprises which had stopped operations or were operating at only half capacity because of the impact of events several days earlier had all resumed production.

Shaanxi Workers Thwart Attempted 'Rebellion'
*OW1206092589 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin
2130 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[From the "News and Press Review" program]

[Text] Responding to the call of the Central Committee and the State Council, 300,000 workers in the Xian area have firmly and unequivocally opposed rebellion, and the plot of the handful of people who wildly attempted to create a rebellion has totally gone bankrupt.

Following the counterrevolutionary rebellion in Beijing, some people in Xian with ulterior motives fabricated, on 4 June, the rumor that the People's Liberation Army would move into Xian to suppress the student movement. They incited some uninformed students to set up roadblocks, causing a traffic standstill throughout Xian. They also organized many groups of people to block the main gates of 30 or so large- and medium-sized enterprises in an attempt to stop the workers from going to work and force them to take part in strikes and parades. They destroyed the communications lines in Xian's western suburb and swarmed to the water plant, trying to cut off the water supply. Because they disrupted the normal economic order, industrial and communications enterprises in the Xian area lost 40 million yuan in output value.

Dealing with the attempt of this small number of people to create unrest, many enterprises organized workers to study the message of the Central Committee and the State Council to all Communist Party members and people of the entire country and take a clear-cut stand to oppose upheaval.

The workers said to those who stopped them from going to work: You don't want us to go to work? Well, what are you going to eat and wear? And what are the other people going to eat and wear? You have the freedom not to attend classes and the freedom to stage hunger strikes—we workers have the freedom to go to work!

Many enterprises also organized workers into factory protection groups to drive the vilians who tried to storm their enterprises out of the factories.

After Xian's traffic came to a standstill, many workers spent their own money and went to work by taxi. Du Xumin, a worker of the Northwest State Cotton Plant No 5, went to work at the factory at 0500 after walking nearly 40 li in 4 hours. When daytime production was affected, the workers worked overtime at night to make up the production losses.

Because of the strong boycott by more than 300,000 workers, the scheme to create a rebellion by the handful of people in the Xian area has been thwarted. By 10 June, all the roadblocks set up in urban Xian had been removed, normal bus service had been restored on the 48 bus routes, and production had been resumed in the 30 or so large and medium-size enterprises that had been seriously harassed.

Shaanxi's Zhang Warns Against Further Unrest
HK1006012189 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 31 May 89

[Text] On 31 May, Zhang Boxing, secretary of the provincial party committee; Governor Hou Zongbin; An Qiyuan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and secretary of the Xian City CPC Committee; and Xian Mayor Yuan Zhengzhong visited various units, including the provincial Armed Police Force, Xian Railroad Subbureau, Xian Environmental Sanitation Bureau, Xian Public Security Bureau, Xian Industry and Communications Company, and the Northwest Electric Power Administration, to see and express appreciation to the cadres, fighters, staff, and workers who have been carrying on work.

On behalf of the provincial party committee and government, Zhang Boxing said to the commanders and fighters of the provincial Armed Police Force: The whole body of commanders and fighters of the Armed Police Force and the public security cadres and policemen have worked very hard in putting a stop to this disturbance, especially in putting down the 22 April incidents of beating, smashing, looting, and burning. They have protected people's lives and property. The provincial party committee and government thank you and express appreciation.

He said that recently, the party committees and government at all levels throughout the province have seriously implemented the important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and State Council, resolutely put a stop to disturbances, and worked hard to preserve stability and unity, with the result that things have gradually calmed down.

However, a very small number of people have by no means abandoned their attempts to cause further disturbances and are not reconciled to their failure. They are attempting in vain to overthrow the Communist Party and the people's government and changed the nature of socialism.

He expressed the hope that everyone will clearly understand the grimness of the situation, enhance vigilance, be still more spontaneous in maintaining political unity with the CPC Central Committee, and take a clear-cut, firm, and bold stand against disturbances. In the course of strictly implementing the policies laid down by the CPC Central Committee, you should unite the great majority and isolate a very small number of people with ulterior motives and expose their vicious aims. We must do a good job in improvement and rectification and in reform and opening up.

Zhang Boxing, Hou Zongbin, and the others leaders listened to reports from cadres and workers at the Xian Railroad Subbureau, Xian Environmental Sanitation Bureau, and Northwest Electric Power Administration, and asked about their working and living conditions. Hou Zongbin said that the cadres and workers of the railroad, environmental sanitation, power administration, and industry and communications systems, as well as the medical workers of the provincial and city Red Cross associations, have taken a firm and clear-cut stand in this political struggle, which is related to the fate of the party and state; they have stayed at their posts, worked hard, and made major contributions to the maintenance of stability, unity, and normal order in production and daily life in the province, especially in the Xian area. They have displayed the lofty political quality and sense of organizational discipline of the staff and workers.

Hou Zongbin expressed the hope that the people of the province will work in concert, make arduous efforts, and strive for complete victory in the struggle against disturbances.

Shaanxi Authorities Order Removal of Barricades
HK1006041289 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] The Xian City People's Government issued an urgent notice on 9 June on rapidly removing barricades and restoring road transport.

The notice says: Since 5 June, a small number of people with ulterior motives have colluded with the dregs of society to illegally erect barricades on the main roads of the city and block vehicles, paralyzing public transport for 5 days. This has caused tremendous difficulties for the work, production, and daily life of the people in the city. This state of affairs has aroused the resentment of the citizens, who have urgently demanded that the government act decisively to rapidly restore normal traffic in the city. In accordance with this strong demand, the city government issues the following notice:

1. With immediate effect, the public security traffic police must resume their duties, wearing uniform. No one is permitted to interfere with or hamper the traffic police in the execution of their duties.
2. The existing barricades at intersections must be removed by 0600 on 10 June by those who placed them. If there is any resistance, the neighborhood offices on the sections of road concerned must organize their removal by force. No one is permitted to intervene in this process.
3. The public transport workers must overcome difficulties and rapidly resume normal services on all routes. When necessary, the public transport departments should organize public security cadres and policemen to ride on the vehicles as escorts, to protect the safe operation of workers and vehicles.
4. The city government demands that the very few college students who are still taking part in illegal activities in society return to their campuses immediately. If they refuse to heed admonition and continue to support the dregs of society in erecting barricades, blocking vehicles, and sabotaging communications, they will be severely condemned by the people of the whole city.

With immediate effect, the Xian Public Security Departments will take necessary steps to crack down hard, in accordance with law, on those lawless elements who continue to sabotage communications. The city government calls on all the people of the city, including college students, to urgently mobilize to support the work of the public transport and public security departments and work together to restore normal public transport in the city as quickly as possible.

Organizations, Propaganda Banned in Shaanxi City

Workers' Organization Criticized

*HK1006064689 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] The Xian City Federation of Trade Unions has issued the following statement: Recently a very small number of people with ulterior motives have plotted and hatched an illegal organization known as the Xian Workers' Democratic United Autonomous Association. They have spread rumors everywhere, incited strikes, and publicly clamored for the overthrow of the people's government, in a vain bid to split the working class and the trade unions in the city. This runs fundamentally counter to the interests of the working class, and we will absolutely not tolerate the existence of this illegal organization.

Only trade union organizations set up in accordance with the PRC Trade Union Law and the charter of the Chinese trade unions truly represent the [words indistinct] of the working class. The so-called Xian Workers' Democratic United Autonomous Association is completely illegal. We strongly demand that the Xian City

Government immediately ban this organization. We also hope that the worker masses and trade union cadres will heighten vigilance, distinguish between right and wrong, do their work loyally, stay at their posts, and strive to increase production. We must further strengthen the solidarity and unity of the working class, take a clear-cut stand against anyone usurping the name of the workers to engage in activities for splitting the working class, and make still greater contributions to the maintenance of social stability in Xian.

Workers' Organization Banned

*HK1106020189 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] The Xian City People's Government has issued the following notice, No 4, dated 10 June 1989:

The Xian Workers Democratic United Autonomous Association is an illegal organization that has not been registered according to law. It must be disbanded immediately. The members of this illegal organization must immediately cease all illegal activities. The chiefs of this organization are major culprits in stirring up and causing turmoil in the Xian area. With immediate effect, they must surrender themselves at their local public security organs in a bid for clemency. Those who refuse to surrender themselves will be severely punished according to law.

Illegal Mass Bodies Prohibited

*HK1106031089 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] The Xian City People's Government issued the following notice No 5 on 10 June:

The so-called citizens' [word indistinct] group, support group, [word indistinct] group, dare-to-die squad, and workers' picket corps that have appeared in the Xian area are illegal organizations that have disrupted social order and caused turmoil. They must be disbanded immediately. The members of these organizations must immediately cease all illegal activities and make a clean breast of things at their local public security organs. Their chieftains must surrender themselves immediately in a bid for clemency. Those who refuse to surrender themselves will be arrested and charged according to the law and punished severely.

Notice Issued on Student Group

*HK1206025989 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Text] The Xian City People's Government issued the following notice No 7 on 11 June:

The Shaanxi Provincial Autonomous Federation of College Students and its organizations in various colleges are illegal organizations that have not been registered according to law. Its activities have seriously violated the

Constitution and the relevant state laws and decrees. It has been decided that this organization must be banned. Its members must immediately cease all illegal activities.

With immediate effect, the heads of this organization must immediately turn themselves in at their local public security organs. Those who refuse to do so will be arrested and charged according to law.

Those leaders who announced the disbandment of the organizations or withdrew from the federation before this notice was issued, and who have gained merit, may be treated leniently. Those who spontaneously report and expose the behind-the-scenes directors of the organization's illegal activities may also be treated leniently.

'Inflammatory Propaganda' Restricted
*HK1106031289 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jun 89*

[Text] The Xian City People's Government has issued the following notice No 6, dated 10 June:

This notice is issued in order to stop the circulation of rumors and to stabilize the situation in Xian:

1. With immediate effect, all those who produce reactionary slogan banners, leaflets, and large- and small-character posters; deliberately fabricate rumors; and conduct inflammatory propaganda must make a clean breast of things at their local public security organs in a bid for clemency.

2. All those who have stored and concealed reactionary leaflets, photographs, and various other propaganda items must immediately turn them in to their local public security organs. Units and individuals that have received newspapers and publications and other printed and fax materials sent from abroad and overseas containing distorting propaganda must seriously gather them up; their units or neighborhood offices will specifically assign people to collect such materials for handing over to the city Public Security Bureau.

3. People with knowledge of such activities must actively report to the local government and public security organs those who have made reactionary slogan banners, leaflets, and large- and small-character posters, including those who wrote, printed, and posted or distributed them, as well as those who have held on to such materials without turning them in.

4. In accordance with the relevant urban environment management regulations, the masses will be mobilized to clear away slogan banners, leaflets, large- and small-character posters, cartoons, and so on in streets and on buildings and vehicles; no one is allowed to interfere in this cleanup.

Shaanxi Commentary Speaks Out Against Sabotage
*HK1006060089 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Station Commentary: "Resolutely Crack Down on Sabotage Activities and Maintain Normal Social Order"]

[Text] In recent days, a very small number of people causing turmoil and persons with ulterior motives, unreconciled to their defeat, have fabricated and spread all kinds of rumors to fool the masses. They have incited some people who do not know the truth to attack organs and units, block factory gates, prevent workers from going to work, erect street barricades, stop and wreck vehicles, and sabotage transport, with the result that normal production and work have become impossible, and the masses' daily life and normal social order have been seriously affected.

The criminal aim of this very small number of bad people is to attempt to overthrow CPC leadership and the socialist system by throwing the economy into chaos and disrupting society. We must heighten vigilance against this criminal conspiracy. We must resolutely crack down on their sabotage activities of beating, smashing, looting, and burning.

The party organizations and party member cadres throughout the province, especially the leading cadres at all levels, must take a clear-cut stand in the front line of the struggle against turmoil, carry forward the party's glorious traditions, display dauntless revolutionary spirit, and unite and organize the masses, teachers, and students to refrain from listening to or spreading rumors and to struggle with concerted efforts against the sabotage activities of all lawless elements, so as to protect the socialist motherland and the fundamental interests of all the people, and contribute to stabilizing the situation.

The public security cadres and policemen shoulder the glorious mission of maintaining public order and are battling in the forefront of the struggle against turmoil. They must crack down hard on the very small number of criminal elements who engage in beating, smashing, looting, and burning, and punish them severely and mercilessly in accordance with law.

We also warn the extremely small number of bad people causing turmoil: You must immediately rein in on the brink of the precipice and turn yourselves in to the organs of dictatorship in a bid for clemency.

Shaanxi Circular Stresses Party Discipline
*HK1006063489 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jun 89*

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on 8 June demanding that the prefectural and city party committees and discipline inspection commissions, as well as the party groups and discipline inspection groups in the provincial organs seriously

implement the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission by strictly enforcing party discipline and safeguarding party unity.

The circular said that the letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to all party members and the people, as well as the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, have been seriously studied and discussed by the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission. Its members expressed extreme indignation at the counterrevolutionary riot staged in the capital of the great motherland by a very small number of people, and expressed firm support for the resolute and decisive measures taken by the CPC Central Committee, State Council, and Central Military Commission to put down this riot. They are determined to seriously implement the central policy decision and the demands of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission by strictly enforcing party discipline and safeguarding the party's solidarity and unity.

The commission demanded that the party organizations and discipline inspection departments organize all the party members to seriously study and implement the letter of the CPC Central Committee and State Council to all party members and people and the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, unify their thinking, and strive to do all their work well. It is necessary to teach the party members to strictly observe party discipline in this struggle; staunchly maintain unity with the CPC Central Committee in politics and action; take the lead in staying at their production, work, and study posts; and maintain stability and unity and normal social order.

The discipline inspection organs and cadres must fully play their functional role, strictly enforce the party's political discipline, severely investigate and deal with

violations of discipline in the party, purify the party organizations, and purge corrupt elements, as practical deeds for safeguarding party leadership and the cause of socialist modernization.

Qinghai Issues Instructions on 'Rebellions'

*HK1206022589 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service
in Mandarin 2230 GMT 11 Jun 89*

[Text] The provincial Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular urging party organizations at all levels and all party members to make contributions to thoroughly suppressing counterrevolutionary rebellions and safeguarding the political situation of stability and unity.

The circular says: On the basis of seriously studying the documents of the CPC Central Party Committee, the State Council, and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, party organizations at all levels and all party members should strictly observe the party's organizational and political discipline, resolutely carry out state law and decrees, and hold firm to their posts. All party members must keep abreast of the CPC Central Committee politically, ideologically, and in whatever they do; must uphold the party's solidarity and unification; and must conscientiously fulfill the duties set by the party constitution.

The circular stresses: In the current struggle, discipline inspection organs at all levels and all discipline inspection cadres must remain firm, withstand all severe tests, conscientiously perform their duties, and strive to do their work well. Evildoers in the party must be seriously dealt with and corrupt elements must be cleared away. Party members who planned, organized, or took part in beating, smashing, looting, or arson must be expelled from the party.

PLA Allegedly Drugged Before Beijing Crackdown
OW1006095989 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin
2300 GMT 7 Jun 89

[Text] Yesterday at a meeting of the Central Standing Committee, Hsiao Ch'ang-lo, director of the Kuomintang Mainland Work Committee, said: According to reliable sources, the soldiers of the 27th Army of the Chinese communists which carried out the massacre in Tiananmen Square were injected with stimulant before the massacre. He said: (Yang Shao-jun), commander of the 27th Army and son of Yang Shangkun, president of communist China, asked soldiers to receive an injection of stimulant. No wonder that they flushed and shouted while massacring people.

Director Hsiao added: According to another source, Teng Hsiao-ping is now recuperating at a Shanghai hospital, and Chiao Shi has taken over as general secretary of the communist party of China. The martial law enforcement troops stationed in Beijing have begun to arrest people involved in the democracy movement. Yen Chia-chi, former president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, has been arrested by the military. Fang Li-chi, a physicist, is currently under protection in the U.S. Embassy.

He said that the Chinese Communists' letter to the Chinese people denouncing the popular democracy movement as a counterrevolutionary rebellion will be the biggest lie in history.

Rally Held To Protest Army Action on Mainland
OW1006061789 Taipei CNA in English
0243 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Taipei, June 10 (CNA)— Tens of thousands of students and residents attended a mass rally in Taipei Friday night to cry out their support for the people on the Chinese mainland and to condemn the bloody massacre of innocents by the Peiping regime.

At exactly 9 p.m., waves of loud cries burst out into sky from the Chiang Kai-shek Memorial Plaza, where some 50,000 people took part in the "Cry for Freedom" rally in protest against the communist atrocities.

As a musician hit a gong on the stage, they chanted such slogans as "Long live the mainland democratic movement," "Down with the communist tyranny."

Outside the plaza and throughout the Republic of China, Buddhist temples and churches tolled their bells, and drivers horned at the same moment to synchronize with similar actions in other Chinese communities all over the world as a token of their support for the mainland Chinese struggle for freedom and democracy.

Amidst the cries, the rally reached its peak as a statue resembling the "statue of the goddess of democracy" crushed by communist tanks in Tienanmen Square was moved [to] the center of the plaza.

The rally, which lasted one and a half hours since 8 p.m. with the participants singing patriotic songs and folk songs led by local singers and bands, was broadcast live to 128 TV stations in 105 countries around the world through the Cable News Network (CNN).

The whole process was also put on the air simultaneously by local radio stations, with the Central Broadcasting System intensifying its beaming to the Chinese mainland.

Large-screen TV sets were installed in various parts of the plaza, playing video cassettes of news reports about the Peiping massacre.

Boxes were also placed to collect donations for the mainland students and residents killed and injured in the crackdown. At least 5 million New Taiwan dollars have been collected when the rally ended at 9:30 p.m.

Several rallies and other activities were held throughout the island earlier in the day as people in the Republic of China geared up to rally support for their Chinese compatriots on the mainland.

Top General States Mainland Attack Conceivable
HK1006051089 Hong Kong AFP in English
0456 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Taipei, June 10 (AFP)—There should be peaceful competition between Taiwan and China, not peaceful coexistence, the nationalist island's top military leader said.

Chief of Staff Hau Pei-tsun said Taiwan and the mainland would be engaged in the near future in peaceful competition.

General Hau called "peaceful co-existence" with China an illusion.

Competition could determine whether there would be war or peace across the Taiwan Strait, Gen. Hau said, but admitted "the variables and initiatives rest on the mainland."

The war factor would disappear if Chinese authorities pushed for greater freedom and democracy to achieve peaceful reunification with Taiwan, he said in an interview with the China Television Company Friday.

But Beijing could launch a military attack against Taiwan if it went backwards on the path of freedom and democracy, Gen. Hau said, citing the weekend military crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators which left hundreds dead.

Gen. Hau said Taiwan's Armed Forces have been on alert since the weekend massacre "to ward off penetration and attack by Communist China's naval and air forces and safeguard the security of this nation."

Peaceful competition would however be in Taiwan's favor "since the democracy, freedom and economic prosperity enjoyed by the people here would eventually force communist China to take the path of democracy," Gen Hau said.

There is no such thing as "peaceful coexistence" with the mainland, an impractical illusion that has led to calls for two Chinas, one China one Taiwan, and Taiwan independence, he added.

"We have to realize we are not in a position to decide nor take the initiative on this matter," he said, stressing that "there is no future for Taiwan except in the future of China."

Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang has claimed sovereignty over China since it fled to the island in 1949 after being defeated by the communists. Beijing considers Taiwan a breakaway province and vows to retake it one day even if it is necessary to use force.

Both governments say there is only China and have as policy eventual reunification.

University Erects 'Goddess of Liberty' Statue
OW1006062389 Taipei CNA in English
0234 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Taichung, Central Taiwan, June 10 (CNA)—An 8-meter tall statue, resembling the "statue of the goddess of liberty" crushed by Chinese communist tanks during the bloody massacre of students on the Tienanmen Square in Peiping on June 4, was erected on the campus of a Taichung University Friday.

The statue, the result of 12 hours of hard work by 40 students of Tunghai University's Fine Arts Department, was made to show local students' support for the democratic movement on the Chinese mainland and as a sign of respect to mainland demonstrators killed in the Peiping slaughter.

At the inauguration ceremony, university President Mei Ko-wang said the Chinese communists could destroy the statue of the goddess of liberty, the symbol of the mainland democratic movement, but they would never be able to destroy the mainland Chinese people's strong determination to fight for freedom and democracy.

Following the ceremony, students and teachers took turns keeping vigil over the statue which stands in front of the university library.

Pictures and reports of the statue will be sent to several major mainland cities in the hope of letting all mainland

Chinese know that they have the full support of their compatriots in the Republic of China on Taiwan.

Medical Teams Ready To Depart for Beijing
OW1006071989 Taipei CNA in English
1524 GMT 9 Jun 89

[Text] Taipei, June 9 (CNA)—Two medical teams were ready to depart for Peiping to extend medical assistance to the students and citizens injured in the June 4 carnage, the organizers said Friday.

Twenty-eight physicians and 54 nurses have responded to the Taipei Physicians Association call to help the injured in Peiping, the association said.

The volunteers have applied to travel to the mainland and have finished packing, but they are still not sure if they will be able make the trip, association President Wu Kun-kwang said.

Wu said he was not very optimistic, given the Chinese communist attempts to cover up the number of casualties from the June 4 massacre.

The team members will carry with them bags of blood donated by people here. If they are permitted to enter the mainland, this will be the only way blood can be sent to the needy in Peiping. The communist regime has rejected all offers of help to its "counterrevolutionaries."

Another team of more than 200 doctors, nurses and volunteers has been organized by Matsu (goddess of sea) temples across the island.

Legislator Huang Ming-ho, convenor of the "Matsu medical service team," said the team members will depart in ten days in several groups, with each group staying ten days on the mainland.

Huang said he had contacted Ting Chih-yuan, deputy secretary general of the "International Friendship Liaison Association" in mainland China, to arrange the medical team's activities.

Followers of Matsu have donated money to fund the team members' medical services and Hunghsiang Tourist Co. in Taipei has agreed to pay their travel expenses, Huang said.

Mainland Visitors Allowed To Apply To Stay
OW1006061989 Taipei CNA in English
0335 GMT 10 Jun 89

[Text] Taipei, June 10 (CNA)—Chinese compatriots from the mainland presently visiting their relatives in the Taiwan area can apply to stay as long as the turmoil on the Chinese mainland continues, Interior Minister Hsu Hsui-teh said Friday.

Minister Hsu made the remark in a report to the cabinet's Ad Hoc Mainland Affairs Task Force.

According to the Bureau of Entry and Exit, more than 1,000 mainland residents are currently in Taiwan to visit ailing parents or to attend the funerals of their parents.

Hong Kong

UK Government To Reconsider Military Commitment

HK1006014989 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] The British Government is to reconsider its military commitment to the territory in light of disturbances in China while Hong Kong might grant refugee status to people fleeing from Chinese authorities, it was announced yesterday.

The Secretary for Security, Mr Geoffrey Barnes, said in London a screening system had been set up involving security forces at the border to handle possible asylum seekers fleeing from the current crisis.

Also in London, Armed Forces Minister Archie Hamilton said plans to pull out Gurkha troops from Hong Kong would have to be looked at again in the light of the turmoil.

Details of a long-running inquiry into the Gurkhas' future were finalised only last night. It concluded that the Nepalese soldiers would be deployed mainly in Britain.

Mr Barnes said plans for the screening of people seeking to cross the border were drawn up at the beginning of the week and he understood the new procedures had already been implemented.

He said people fleeing from China seeking asylum would not be "dealt with in an appropriate way".

"They will be treated as asylum seekers and not automatically sent back. There will be a type of screening carried out by security forces on the border.

Mr Barnes said the onus would still be on Chinese people entering Hong Kong to prove that they were seeking asylum from the current events.

He said he had asked last Saturday for the new arrangements to be set up by the army, police and immigration officials.

Several meetings were held and he said he believed the procedures were now in force and working.

"Meanwhile illegal immigrants from China are being sent back in the normal way," he said.

Principal Assistant Secretary for Security, Mr Kim Salkeld, said last night there was no change in the Government's policy towards illegal immigrants from China and there was no new screening system.

"There's no change, we'll send back all illegal immigrants," Mr Salkeld said.

He stressed that mainland people who tried to come to Hong Kong illegally would be sent back if they had no good reason to flee.

"If they had good reason to do so, that they were political refugees from China, we would consider their claims on a case by case basis," Mr Salkeld said.

Deputy Political Adviser Stephen Bradley, however, said that if people were caught at the border trying to make their way to one of the various consulates in the territory, it certainly would not be publicly announced or handled publicly.

"We are speaking about people who need protection," he said, dismissing as unlikely the possibility of anyone seeking refuge from Hong Kong itself.

Meanwhile, Mr Hamilton said Britain would review the status of the British garrison in the territory because of the Chinese crisis.

"What's happened recently will lead us to have to review that, I have no doubt, and see whether the plan that we were working on still holds," Mr Hamilton said.

In a House of Commons debate on the army on Thursday night, Mr Hamilton admitted that the number of recruits for the army was falling.

He said he hoped the withdrawal from Hong Kong could go ahead so that Gurkhas could be brought back to boost forces in Britain.

But he warned: "We have to review as to what happens to them. That decision will have to be made in the light of how things stand at the time."

Last night's debate followed a Government announcement last month that the 8,000-strong Gurkha brigade, about half of whom are stationed in the territory, would be reduced in the runup to 1997.

Tory MP John Wilkinson, a member of the Commons Defence Select Committee, urged Defence Secretary George Younger to review the plans.

Mr Wilkinson said the Gurkhas were already playing a valuable role in Hong Kong.

He added: "If we look at what's happened in China in recent days and if we coolly and rationally re-examine our present duties in Hong Kong, then I am sure it is wise not to pursue the policy that was announced just as if nothing had happened."

"We all hope that sense will prevail and peace will be established within the People's Republic of China."

"If not, then there is a real threat of illegal immigration problems on the frontiers of Hong Kong."

"Undoubtedly if that movement of people is to persist the Gurkhas will be needed, and all the security forces, in the apprehension of immigrants."

Thatcher Promises Review of Nationality Laws
*HK1106053589 Hong Kong SUNDAY STANDARD
in English 11 Jun 89 pp 1, 3*

[By Tim Metcalfe and Penny Mote]

[Text] British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has promised an "urgent review" of nationality laws which could permit many more Hong Kong Chinese a bolthole to the United Kingdom if the going gets rough after 1997.

Reports last night from London hinted that she has struck a secret deal with Governor Sir David Wilson granting preferential treatment to 180,000 civil servants and another 50,000 retired civil servants and top businessmen.

But 10 Downing Street refused to confirm or deny this.

Section 4 (5) of the British Nationality Act of 1981 empowers the government to grant citizenship for services to the Crown.

About 800 of the 180,000 Hong Kong Government employees have applied for passports under section 4 (5). Only four of the applicants have succeeded.

However, Mrs Thatcher is definitely re-considering Hong Kong's nationality plight in the wake of China's hardline crushing of its student democracy movement.

The Governor has managed to convince her that the "insurance policy" of right of abode in Britain will help restore Hong Kong's shattered confidence.

Sir Peter Blaker, Chairman of the British Hong Kong Parliamentary Group, who is on a fact-finding mission to the territory, said: "The Prime Minister has mentioned it may be necessary to make changes to the legislation.

"There is scope within the existing law for a certain amount of flexibility but she clearly has not excluded new legislation," he said.

But it was unlikely, he said, that all 3.25 million Hong Kong citizens would be offered right of abode in the UK.

"I find that very difficult to visualise."

Sir Peter described immigration as "just about the most sensitive topic in British politics."

"It's the most pressing topic. The most important one in political terms in present times," he said.

Sir Peter admitted the question of certain categories being eligible had been one consideration discussed by the government.

Only two weeks ago, Britain discounted all prospects of changes to Britain's Nationality Act.

The Minister with special responsibilities for immigration, Mr Timothy Renton, did predict that right of abode may eventually be granted to civil servants.

Citizenship applications from civil servants would be considered by the Home Office on advice from the Governor.

They are usually considered on the basis of length of service, links with the UK and indications that the civil servant had directly benefitted Britain.

Now diplomatic channels are buzzing with claims that a deal has been reached granting right of abode to all of Hong Kong's civil servants, as well as those who have already retired.

A spokesman at 10 Downing Street would only say: "The Prime Minister is urgently looking at the question for all the people of Hong Kong, but nothing has been decided yet."

Security Secretary Geoffrey Barnes added from London: "The ball is very much in the British government's court."

He said the source of reports published in British newspapers yesterday was a mystery.

"I don't know where they could have got this information from...certainly not from the Governor or me."

Sir David is urging an emergency escape as insurance for the 3.2 million citizens of Hong Kong who are not entitled to residence outside the territory and will have nowhere to run if turmoil erupts after 1997.

But the Security Secretary insisted: "I don't think they got down to discussing categories of people who might get the right of abode."

"The United Kingdom government has been presented with the problem. It's up to them now to consider it and try to come up with something."

Senior Government said yesterday Britain's reported decision to give certain categories of Hong Kong people the right of abode in the UK would be unacceptable.

Senior Executive Council Member Dame Lydida Dunn said after confidential talks with Sir Peter: "It would be a disservice at this time when there is such unity to separate the community into haves and have-nots."

"It is not for us to refuse anything that they want to give out to Hong Kong people but the problem is not going to go away. They may decide to give out X number of passports in some kind of system but the rest will continue to demand their rights."

She said any categorisation would only create more problems.

"How does one divide and who is more deserving than the others?" she said.

Senior Legislative Council Member Mr Allan Lee described the notion of categorisation as "highly divisive and not acceptable".

Dame Lydia said she also wanted to make the point that Hong Kong people did not want to leave the territory.

"The people of Hong Kong want to make a commitment to build political institutes which would put into practice the high degree of autonomy promised in the Joint Declaration," she said.

"They need to have assurance that if anything goes badly wrong they will have the alternative of a home of last resort."

It was Britain's responsibility to provide a home of last resort for "its own subjects", she said.

"There is in our view moral responsibility on the part of the British Government to make arrangements for all citizens in Hong Kong in the light of what happened in China.

"We count on the collective conscience of the British and must be able to believe in the end Hong Kong people can depend on British honour."

Opposition Labour Party members shadow foreign affairs secretary Gerald Kaufman and foreign affairs spokesman George Foulkes also met Dame Lydia.

Mr Kaufman said it was too soon to discuss what sort of conclusions his party might come to on any topics that had been under discussion including whether Britain should grant passport holders the right of abode.

He said the Labour Party would be amending its policy on nationality but that he could not give details.

Meanwhile at the end of his three-day visit to Hong Kong, the leader of the Social and Liberal Democrat Party, Mr Paddy Ashdown, said London "has a clear moral responsibility to passport holders which ought to be fulfilled.

"We frankly reject as scaremongering claims that this means allowing 3.25 million people into the United Kingdom.

"Anybody who knows anything about Hong Kong knows that is not the case.

"What the people of Hong Kong want, and what we believe they are entitled to have, is a long-term insurance policy."

Hong Kong Student Union Leader Held in Shanghai
HK1206013789 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 12 Jun 89 pp 1, 5

[From correspondents in Shanghai]

[Text] A Hong Kong resident, who is a leader of an independent student union in China, was detained at Shanghai airport yesterday for not registering his name as a member of an illegal organisation and carrying "banned material," the state-run television said.

Mr Yao Yongzhan, who was studying at Shanghai's Fudan University, had been taken to the airport by members of a foreign consulate, the television said, without identifying the mission involved.

He was said by residents to have been arrested by Public Security Bureau officials as he was preparing to board a Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) flight to Hong Kong.

City authorities had issued a statement on Saturday calling on leaders of the Autonomous Union of Shanghai Universities and Colleges to register their names with the Public Security Bureau and disband the illegal organisation.

Students from Hong Kong and Macao were arrested in Guangzhou last week during protests against the massacre of demonstrators in Beijing, a Chinese official told a Thai diplomat.

Mr Wichai Vanasin, Thailand's consul in Guangzhou, reported to Bangkok that in a meeting with foreign diplomats last Thursday, the vice-governor of China's Guangdong province said a number of protesters had been arrested at a mass gathering in the city.

Those detained were from Hong Kong or Macao, or were criminals, the consul quoted the Chinese official as saying.

Mr Wichai's report did not say how many were arrested.

Mr Jete Sucharitkul, spokesman for Thailand's Foreign Ministry, said the vice-governor also told the diplomats that local authorities were in full control of Guangdong.

Mr Wichai reported that the official said there were no plans to declare martial law in Guangdong or to close the border with Hong Kong, as had been rumoured.

The Chinese official said there had been no further confrontation between students and the authorities, and the 110,000 students in Guangzhou were attending classes as normal, the consul added.

Mr Jete said he could not provide any independent confirmation of the reported arrests.

Executives of the Hong Kong Federation of Students, the Chinese University Student Union and the University of Hong Kong Student Union said last night they were not aware of any arrests in Guangzhou.

Nor did they know anyone named Yao Yongzhan.

The student leaders said they had not sent any representatives to China since the June 4 massacre and those who were in Beijing during the suppression had already returned to Hong Kong.

Shanghai authorities claimed Mr Yao was a leader of the illegal student union and as such had failed to register his name as required.

They said he was carrying "banned material," but did not disclose what the material was.

Two student leaders in Shanghai said yesterday the independent union, formed at the height of the democracy movement quashed by troops in Beijing last week, had been disbanded.

They added that they would go into hiding and not respond to the authorities' call to register.

"It's all over," one was quoted as saying, adding that members of the pro-democracy student movement were going "underground." He did not elaborate.

"The police want us to hand ourselves in," said the other. "We don't want to be arrested, so we are going into hiding."

A few other Shanghai student leaders have vowed to stay and face the consequences, despite the reported arrests of dissidents, residents said.

State television announced that more than 400 people had been arrested in several Chinese cities, including Shanghai. The official Shanghai press said 130 people had been detained in the city.

Fudan University was nearly deserted yesterday, as most of the students who lodged there had returned to their homes, residents said.

They said the Shanghai authorities' call to students said: "The Autonomous Union of Shanghai Universities and Colleges is an illegal organisation and should immediately disband and members should immediately stop all illegal activities."

"Leaders of the autonomous student union should immediately go to branches of the Public Security Bureau to register their names," it added.

Independent trade unions have also been branded as illegal and at least nine founding members of the Shanghai Autonomous Workers' Union have been arrested for advocating the "overthrow" of the government.

A rally planned in Shanghai to protest against the June 4 massacre in Beijing apparently failed to get off the ground, the residents said.

Small groups of mostly workers, totalling a few hundred, gathered apparently spontaneously at central People's Square to discuss the Beijing crackdown.

Police were stationed outside the WORLD ECONOMIC HERALD newspaper building, where crowds had been gathering to read posters with news about Beijing, the residents said.

Students in Shanghai had asked workers to take a day off to pay respects to the people killed in Beijing.

But residents quoted a worker as saying that "after the arrest of the nine union leaders a lot of workers are afraid they will be arrested if they participate in demonstrations."

"The students can demonstrate, but workers are afraid to be arrested," another worker said.

Two truckloads of workers were seen driving around the city telling people to keep Shanghai stable and orderly, residents said.

Some workers said they were offered a 50 yuan (HK\$150) bonus, called a "stability allowance," to stay away from demonstrations and maintain the stability of the city.

Students from the Foreign Language Institute are planning a demonstration for today, taking orders from larger universities, the residents said.

Turmoil Unlikely To Affect NCNA Branch Head

HK1006014389 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 10 Jun 89 p 5

[By Chris Yeung]

[Text] The head of China's de facto embassy in Hong Kong, Mr Xu Jiatun, is unlikely to be affected by the political turmoil on the mainland following the downfall of Chinese Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang.

Dubbed the "shadow Governor", the usually high-profile director of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY [NCNA] has not been seen in public in recent weeks.

Mr Xu is reported to have shared the views of Mr Zhao on the democracy student movement in Beijing.

According to a reliable source, he is said to have adopted a low profile because of the political uncertainties at Zhongnanhai, the seat of Beijing Government.

The source said: "He's now in the territory and in good health. He has had no special links, but only business-like relations with Mr Zhao. I think he will be alright."

Mr Xu last appeared in public on May 11 when he told reporters, after a performance of a Chinese dance group, that he agreed with the remarks made by Mr Zhao on the student movement.

Mr Zhao's apparent downfall was over his sympathetic views towards the Beijing students' demands.

Since then, Mr Xu has held private meetings, including a session with a group of Japanese bankers on May 30.

He assured the visiting delegation that China's open door economic policy would not change because of the political crisis.

He is reported to have said that the military crackdown was only temporary and that China would not alter its reform policies or the "one country, two systems" for Hong Kong.

On Monday, he was told of local indignation over the weekend bloodshed in Beijing when summoned to meet the Governor, Sir David Wilson.

Angry protesters have also petitioned the NCNA headquarters in Happy Valley to demand an official explanation from Mr Xu.

Some have called on him to clarify his position on the brutal killings in Beijing.

According to the source, Mr Xu has been lying low because of local sensitivity over the China situation.

Mr Xu is said to have visited Beijing twice last month.

He met Mr Zhao during his first visit before May 19 when Premier Li Peng imposed martial law.

Editorial Praises U.S. Sanctions Against PRC
HK0706023989 *Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST* in English 7 Jun 89 p 26

[Editorial: Actions Back Words in Turning the Screw]

[Text] The decision by the Bush administration in the United States to impose arms sanctions on China in response to the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians in Beijing is justified. So too is Washington's rejection of strident calls to remove its ambassador from China. It

would be morally incompatible and indefensible for a country which espouses democracy, free expression and the rule of law to be selling arms to a government which uses military might on the scale of recent days to put down peaceful protest. Equally, if there is any chance that the leadership in Beijing may listen to reason amidst the mayhem, the lines of communication must be kept open.

As the enormity of the bloodletting by troops is exposed, and as the suppression spreads to other major cities, the crisis within China has moved beyond the political spectrum. The Beijing regime has been condemned by the international community—even its friends have been moved to call for restraint and an end to the brutality. The leadership's shameful attempts to legitimise the carnage by claiming that troops were acting within the provisions of the martial law declaration have evoked justifiable contempt. However, there are grave dangers in reducing or severing ties with Beijing. Any move to cut off China from the international community would be negative; the likely result would be even further isolationist thinking within a leadership intent on retaining power at any price, rather than a reassessment of the course it has taken. This scenario would be disastrous for Chinese people both on the mainland and in Hong Kong, who are seeking positive reform, who are seeking positive reform, not a return to doctrinaire communism harking back to the dark days of Stalinism. That point was made by President Bush when he made his announcement of the sanctions: "Some have suggested I take the ambassador out. In my view that would be 180 degrees wrong... let other make proposals that, in my view, don't make much sense. I want to see us stay involved and continue to work for restraint... down the road we have enormous commonality of interest with China."

President Bush's action is not unexpected, considering the frequency of statements from Washington on China's affairs, particularly the denial of human rights. U.S. Government arms contracts worth about U.S.\$600 million will be affected, along with another U.S.\$100 million in commercial export of weapons. The U.S. has chosen not to consider economic sanctions, which are hardly needed in the current crisis; the complete loss of credibility by the Beijing leadership is now being reflected in the reaction from the business community abroad.

China is discovering that the international marketplace will impose its own set of sanctions. Many investors already have withdrawn from deals, others have put potential contracts on hold, and new investment has been frozen if not cancelled. Tragically, this will have the effect of devaluing the economic freedoms many Chinese have come to appreciate over the last decade. As President Bush said: "On the commercial side, I don't want to hurt the Chinese people. I happen to believe that commercial contacts have led in essence to this quest for more freedom. I think as people have commercial incentive, whether it's in China or in other totalitarian systems, the move to democracy becomes more inexorable."

There has been growing criticism over the last three days of Britain's weak reaction to the Beijing massacres. Even though Britain has to temper its response to ensure that Hong Kong does not bear the brunt of any retaliation, it should have demonstrated greater leadership. Until yesterday afternoon, when the Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe, addressed the House of Commons, the comments from London had been in marked contrast to the strong words used about the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981. On December 22, Mrs Thatcher, told the House of Commons that her Government "totally" condemned the "oppression of the present regime" in Poland, and "bitter and deeply" regretted "that action is being taken to extinguish the flame of freedom that had started in Poland"; if the authorities believed they could extinguish such a flame, she said, they were "making an error of historic proportions".

Britain later led a North Atlantic Treaty Organisation protest against military rule in Poland and became the first member country of the alliance to take individual

measures against Warsaw. By comparison, the announcement on Monday from London that it was cancelling a minor ministerial visit to Beijing, and that the proposed Royal Tour of China scheduled for later this year by the Prince and Princess of Wales is now under review, was hardly likely to be included on the agenda of the next Politburo meeting.

Belatedly, Britain has now followed the U.S. in stopping arms sales, and Mrs Thatcher expressed her "utter revulsion and outrage" at the appalling scenes in Beijing. She told MPs that there could be "no normal business" with China under present circumstances, and spoke of taking urgent action to reassure people in Hong Kong, whose confidence was "very badly shaken." The disappointment to Hong Kong is that both Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey ruled out any major change in the Nationality Act, promising only "greater flexibility" in its interpretation to allow more residents of the territory to have right of abode in the United Kingdom. That is a start, but it will certainly not be the end of that particular matter.

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